The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Heated Debate in the French Assembly on the National Guard.

British Fears Aroused by the Gastein Negotiations.

The Austrian and German Coolness Semi-Officially Denied.

A Fatal Religious Riot in the City of Mexico.

Expeditions into the Apache Country from Arizona.

The West Virginia Vote on Holding a Convention.

FRANCE.

Debate on the National Guard Disbandment—Ducrot's Amendment for Gradual Disbandment Adopted.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 24.—In the Assembly to-night there was a debate upon the bill for the disbandment of the National Guard. Gen. PELISSIER, (brother of the celebrated Marshal of that name) spoke in opposition to the measure, which he characterised as inopportune and dangerous. Viscount MEAUX followed in a speech demanding immediate and uncompromising disbandment, which was vociferously cheered by the Deputies of the Right. M. THIERS objected to immediate action as unjust. He asserted that only a portion of the Nationals were unfit to bear arms. Being violently interrupted by the Right, Mr. THIERS concluded by saying that it was evident he had lost the confidence of the Assembly, and that he knew what course to adopt. An amendment, proposed by Gen. DUCROT, providing for a gradual disbandment, was then adopted by a vote of 487 against 154.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The *Times* has a special dispatch from Paris to the effect that the discussions in the Assembly upon the question of the dissolution of the National Guard are likely to be exciting; that a conflict is apprehended, and that grave consequences are possible.

The Communist Court-Martial—Gambetta's Assembly Bill—Disbanding the Nationals—An Anti-German League—Anniversary of the Republic.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 24.—In the trial of M. ASSI, before the Court-martial today, the prisoner's counsel boldly charged the Versailles troops with using petroleum shells during the siege of Paris. The Court promptly silenced the accuser, and stigmatized the assertion as infamous. It is reported that the negotiations between France and Germany in relation to the evacuation of French territory by the German troops, which have been carried on for some time at Frankfort, are to be transferred to Versailles. The bill which has been prepared by M. GAMBETTA for the consideration of the Republican Union of Deputies in the Assembly proposes the dissolution of the National Assembly, on the ground that its discussions have proved fruitless; and the election of a Constituent Assembly in its place. The bill also makes provision for the resignation of M. THIERS when the Constituent Assembly is elected.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—*La France* of this evening, says that an understanding has been reached between the Committee of the Assembly and the Government, respecting the dissolution of the National Guards, and that discussion upon the subject in the Assembly, and a conflict over the disarmament, are both improbable. The German Ambassador, Count WALDERSEE, has complained to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Count DE REMUSAT, of the existence of a league for the deliverance of Alsace and Lorraine from the hands of the Germans. Count REMUSAT replied that such a league was illegal and that it should be dissolved.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 24.—It is officially announced that the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic will be celebrated throughout France on the 3d of September.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The determination of the French Government to push in the Assembly and otherwise, the disarmament of the National Guard, is due to discoveries made by the Police, as to the operations of the International Society.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

The Gastein Meeting—Denial of the Reported Coolness Between Austria and Germany—British Fears Aroused.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* of today categorically denies the reports of an unfavorable turn to the negotiations at Gastein, and that a coolness has sprung up between the Emperors of Germany and Austria. The same journal says that no special arrangements were intended to be made at Gastein.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The *Echo* of today has a dispatch from Vienna to the effect that the overtures made by Prince BISMARCK to the Austrian Government aim at more than the settlement of the Roumanian Railway difficulty. The correspondent says the English Foreign Office has been warned to watch the proceedings at Gastein.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A satisfactory solution of the Roumanian difficulty has been made at Gastein, by which further political complications are avoided. The bondholders of the Roumanian Railway will be indemnified by a new loan guaranteed by Austria and Prussia.

MEXICO.

Catholic Intolerance Results in a Riot—Many Killed and Wounded.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 18, via INDIANOLA, Texas, Aug. 24, 1871.—In Morelia a Catholic priest named CAVÉRO preached a bitter sermon against the laws of reform and religious toleration. He succeeded in exciting the people to such a pitch against the Protestants, that his harangue resulted in the committing of breaches of the peace by the multitude. CAVERO was sent to prison by the authorities, but the people attempted to take him out of jail by force. The Federal troops resisted this popular attempt at jail delivery, and the result was a great riot. A great many persons were killed and wounded, and even incendiarism was resorted to by the inflamed and enraged followers of the priest.

THE INDIANS.

A Prospecting Party to the Apache Stronghold—Movements of Gen. Crook—Condition of the Nez Perces.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—Gov. SPAFFORD, with 300 well-armed men and two months' provisions, has entered the Pinal and Magallan Mountains country, Arizona, determined to prospect fully the regions from which so many parties of whites have been driven back by Apaches. Gen. CROOK is north of Gila, in the mountains. He has been unable to bring the Apaches to an engagement as yet.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—JOHN B. MONTEITH, agent for the Nez Perces Indians, makes his report to the Department for the month of July, representing the relations of these Indians as peaceful. The season for crops has not been as favorable as was expected, and it has been necessary to allow them to go and dig roots to provide for the Winter. The agent considers these excursions not favorable to civilization, but unavoidable under the circumstances. It will probably be necessary, he says, to furnish quite a number of families, some in part, others in whole, with flour.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

A Nice Point Raised in the Post-Office Department—Reorganizing the Agricultural Department.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—An interesting question comes anew before the Postmaster-General. Three letters addressed to fictitious names were received at the Council Bluffs Post-office. They were not called for, and have been sent to the Dead Letter Office. The United States officers there know, or think they know, that the letters were intended for a man who has been convicted of passing counterfeit money. A prominent member of a large gang of counterfeiters has been arrested there, and the detectives say they have reason to hope that by the aid of these letters he could be convicted. The Postmaster-General has been applied to for them. It is his opinion that he cannot lawfully give them up for that or any other purpose. That the seal is sacred and can only be broken in the Dead-letter Office and for the purposes specified by law, and he has heretofore acted on that opinion. In the present case it is likely that the Law Department will be informally consulted.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

There are likely to be some changes in the clerical force of the Agricultural Department on the 1st of next month. Commissioner WATTS thinks he can get along with a smaller force. According to his avowal when he took the office that he would make no removals till he had become personally acquainted with the needs of the service and with the employés, he has waited till he might act with justice and in the public interest. Political considerations, he says, will not dictate who will hold their places, but merit and competency. There are found to be some clerks whose services the Department would not miss.

THE MURDERER OF M'CARTHY.

DARDEN, who is in jail charged with killing JOHN MCCARTHY, has exhibited symptoms of nervous excitement, which his friends attribute to insanity. Medical testimony, however, is to the effect that the excitement was produced by the stoppage of accustomed stimulants, combined with concussion of the brain, received in the affray with MCCARTHY. The *Star* says that during his ravings he exclaimed, "Why was I balloted for to kill MCCARTHY?"

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Vote For and Against a Constitutional Convention—Probable Majority in the Negative.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Aug. 24.—Today the people of West Virginia voted for and against a Convention for the remodeling of the State Constitution by the adoption of what is known as the Flick Amendment. About 10,000 disfranchised rebel soldiers and citizens would have the privilege of the franchise on the question of today. This vote will go almost solid in favor of a Convention, but to counterbalance this element there a large portion of the Democratic Party who is will vote against the measure. The returns, at this writing, are meagre, and principally from towns along the lind of the railway. As it is a question in which the party lines are not strictly drawn it is difficult to approximate, but the general impression is that the Convention will be defeated by a small majority. Below are the returns from the principal towns so far as heard from: Parkersburg, 31 majority against; Wheeling, 7; City Precincts, 150 against; Wirt, 16 against; Newport, 30 against; Burning Springs, 65 for; Volcana, 55 for; Petroleum, 60 for; Clarksburg, 29 against; Harrison County, 450 against; Maunderville, 132 against; Fairmont, 97 against; Graham, 26 against. The reports from minor precincts show majorities against the Convention. The following are also majorities against the Convention: Pataline, 106; Berkeley Springs, 69; Benwood, 72; Kanawha County, 4; minor precincts, 218. Majorities for the Convention: Martinsburg, 61; Piedmont, 32; Cabell County, 3; minor precincts, 88.

THE BUFFENBARGER CASE.

Mr. Buffenbarger's Opinion of His Wife—Mrs. Buffenbarger's Opinion of "Old Buff."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 24.—In the Buffenbarger case, today, JOHN HOLMES, school-teacher, testified that he boarded with BUFFENBARGER; COLBURN and BUFFENBARGER seemed to be intimate. WILLIAM JONES testified that he saw COLBURN at BUFFENBARGER'S three times. Witness sold BUFFENBARGER land, and suggested that he deed it to his wife. BUFFENBARGER replied: "ANN has been a good wife, and I think it my duty." ALFRED STROUP swore he used to visit the residence of Mrs. COLBURN'S father. Mrs. COLBURN asked what he thought of old BUFF. Witness replied he was a pretty good old fellow. She said she could have him, and asked him how long the old man would live. He responded he would probably live for ten years. She replied, "that's the devil of it." Witness, in reply to a question on cross-examination, was singularly forgetful. Mrs. ELLA HAINES said she had been employed on the farm to make a black silk dress, which was not trimmed like a mourning dress. On cross-examination Mrs. HAINES said the dress was trimmed with black lace, and not with crape. At this point of the case the prosecution called for a decision on the motion to re-exhume the remains of BUFFENBARGER. The Judge decided that the testimony for the prosecution should be submitted before the motion be passed on.

The Springfield Races.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 24.—The three days' races of the Springfield Club on Hampden Park closed this afternoon, after the most successful meeting in the Club's history. The attendance was again large today, numbering 8,000 to 10,000. The first race was for a purse of $700; $400 to the first, $200 to the second, and $100 to the third for 2:38 horses. The following is the summary:

Huntress	1	2	1	1
Bell of Watertown	2	1	4	2
Billy Platter	7	7	2	3

Time—2:36½, 2:32½, 2:31¼, 2:32¼.

The second race was for a purse of $1,250: $850 to the first; $450 to the second, and $200 to the third for 2:29 horses. The following is the summary:

Lady Augusta	1	1	2	1
Tom Keeler	4	3	1	2
N. B. Palmer	3	2	4	4

Time—2:32¾, 2:30¾, 2:31¼, 2:32¼.

Excitement in a Richmond Hotel.

The parlor of one of the hotels in Richmond, Va., was the scene of an excitement on Tuesday morning, which threatened at the time sanguinary results. The story is thus told by the *Enquirer*: "The wife of a boarder had discovered in her husband's pocket a letter from another woman, which indicated that their relations were not of the character to be borne with by a wife. While she was talking over the matter with the landlady, it was announced that there was a lady in the parlor who desired to see her husband. She went down, and there found the lady who had written the note. They soon discovered their relative positions, and a terrible encounter took place. The husband interfered, but only made matters worse, as each thought herself the most deeply wronged. A crowd was collected from the street in the house by the noise, and the excitement reached its climax, when both ladies drew pistols and seemed bent on shooting one another, themselves and the husband, who had taken a seat and quietly given up all as lost. The interference of outsiders alone prevented bloodshed."

LATER FROM THE COREA.

Interesting Description of the Expedition by an Officer of the Fleet—Authoritative Narrative of Events—Details of the Engagement and the Probable Results.

The following private letter, written to a friend by an officer of the United States Asiatic Fleet, under command of Admiral RODGERS, will be read with interest, as it affords information not otherwise to be obtained, and is reliable in all its details:

UNITED STATES SHIP COLORADO,
BOOSEE ANCHORAGE, COREA,
Thursday, June 29, 1871.

I sent you a letter by last mail from here (per United States ship *Palos*, to Chefoo and Shanghai,) on June 3, though, as the mail closed sooner than we expected, I am afraid it was short and scrappy. The *Palos* returned from Chefoo on the 8th, bringing our mails with dates to April 20, and among my letters was a thick one from you of April 4. Very glad, indeed, was I, to get it too, old friend, especially as I didn't know but what these Coreans might knock me over in the fight so soon to come off, and so I wouldn't get any more letters from you. I suppose that long before this reaches you, you will have seen the Admiral's telegram to the Department, with the account of the two days' fight, and how we whipped the Coreans. I was ordered to the *Monocacy* and did duty on board her and the hospital-boat bringing off the wounded; we had three killed and nine wounded in all—two men killed outright. One of our landsmen and one marine of the *Benicia* and Lieut. MCKEE of our ship, a brave, generous fellow, who died in just six hours after he was hit, shot through the abdomen; the father, an army officer, went down the same way at Buena Vista. Our wounded are all doing well.

The Coreans in every fight, except at the citadel, dragged off their dead and wounded, and there they hadn't any left to do it; I suppose that their loss in all could not have been less than eight hundred killed and wounded; they fought like wild beasts, and with immense pluck, but their arms and powder are very bad. They have for fire-arms, old-fashioned gingals, match-locks and wall pieces, and a queer kind of breech-loading six-pounder, with some larger pieces. They lash their guns on a big log and train them on mid-channel, and then they can't alter the range. In both fights, the attack of June 1 and also on June 10 and 11, their shot flew like hail. Capt. BLAKE said he never saw shot come so thick, but their aim was awful poor. How it was our loss was so few I can't fancy, except for the poor aim. Their chief stronghold, the citadel, which commands the river and the way to the capital, "Saoul," is on a point stretching out into the river. The river thereabouts is full of rocks and the current runs like a mill-race. The point is a high hill, on top of which is the citadel; then, half way down the hill toward the river, is an earth-work, heavily mounted; at the foot of the hill is a water-battery of stone-work, and across the river, on a hill, is a fort with guns mounted so as to enfilade the stream. Our lads had to march that morning some eight miles, fighting as they went, and just at noon charged and took the citadel in the flank; the beggars evidently expected any enemy would attack in front, and so be wiped out.

The *Palos* got aground two miles below the citadel, while the *Monocacy* went up to a near position and shelled the forts. I'll send you, so soon as I can get one, (which won't be for a month or more,) a photographed chart of the place and our positions, and the papers from Shanghai so soon as I can get them. I can't send more than this brief account of the affair, for I am tired of writing of it, I've gone over it so often; but this, with the Admiral's telegram and the papers, will give you a very good idea of it. I suppose the "Corean pigeon" is up? These people from the first have been averse to having anything to do with us, and unless we capture the country we can't do anything, and that we can't do without a big army. We are to leave here next Monday for Chefoo, (China,) and after a short stay there to go to Yokohama, touching (I think) at Nagasaki, and spend a couple of months. The disposition of the rest of the fleet I haven't heard. And now for a talk with you, old friend. "Curiosity was rife," as the newspapers say, when this P. M. about 2 o'clock a small steamer was reported coming in. It's the *Millet*, says one, (a boat the Admiral had chartered to bring over provisions from Chefoo, and which had gone back last Friday,) it's the *Millet*, with answers to the Admiral's telegram from home. It's the English Admiral in his tender, says another, come to see what we are about. And as she came nearer, it's the *Ocean's* launch sounding, and the *Ocean's* coming up with the English Admiral. But the doubt was soon solved when, coming nearer, we made out Prussian colors, the *Bertha's* steam launch with a Lieutenant and Midshipman, who reported the *Bertha* down below at our old anchorage, some fifteen miles or so below. They came to look after a Captain of a wrecked German vessel, and part of the crew. We have the Captain aboard here, and had part of the crew, (they went away on the *Millet*, he had to stay for medical treatment.) The other part had arrived at Chefoo, and reported the wreck, and the *Bertha* came to hunt up the rest. The *Palos* had picked up the Captain and others on her way back from Chefoo, last time, when she was bringing back the mail. The *Bertha* reports that the story was current at Chefoo and Shanghai (sent over to Pekin, and thence down) that of all our force at the first fight only one officer, one boat and thirty men had escaped, and that our loss was eight hundred men and three ships. Another report was that the Coreans had dug a canal and drained the channel, left the ships high and dry, and murdered all hands; and another report was that the whole fleet had been destroyed, and neither ship, officer nor man saved. That beats any "galley trick" that ever I heard. The fact is, I think, that when Prince KUNG forwarded Mr. LEWIS' letter from Pekin to the King of Corea, he sent also one of his own completely stultifying it. Corea is tributary to China, and Pekin won't let us have anything to do with Corea, and I have not, nor have never had, any doubt that, no matter what we did here, they (Chinese) would make it out to our disadvantage. They will say that we have been beaten off and repulsed, and I should not at all be surprised if the Chinese attempted some outrage in consequence. I hear (per *Bertha*) that at Shanghai the Chinese are buying up lots of arms, cannon and ammunition, and that, too, for the Coreans, and there are plenty of people in Shanghai who would willingly sell any arms to either Chinese or Coreans, or do anything else for gain.

Saturday night, and now for a chat. We are to sail on Monday—*Colorado*, *Alaska*, and *Benicia*—for Chefoo; the *Palos* and *Monocacy* for Shanghai direct, to be docked. They both got aground up the river. I am going to send my letters direct by the *Palos*. We are to go to Yokohama. I have told you about the *Bertha*; she came over partly to see if she could be of any assistance to us, as well as to look for the wrecked men. That was very kind, wasn't it? She reports the *Ocean*, Vice-Admiral KELLET'S flag-ship, and also the *Juno*, (troop-ship,) with five hundred marines, at Chefoo. KELLET went over there, I think very likely, to be at hand in case he were wanted here. I am afraid that the Chinese will circulate the report that we were driven off here. Anyway, I'm afraid the whole thing will adversely affect our interests in China. I've no faith in our Chinee-worshiping policy, and, though I believe that the common people would willingly open the whole country to us, yet I have no faith in the officials, and I think the Pekin people and our Legation are a good deal under the influence of Mr. WADE, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, who is a notorious Chinese-worshiper. I don't think the lives we lost could be made up by any gain we could ever get out of Corea,

THE GOLDEN RULE SENSATION.

An Elaborate Detective's Romance Totally Ruined.

Conclusive Evidence of the Destruction of the Million Dollars of Compound Interest Notes—Statement of the First Controller of the Treasury—Officers of the Steamer Exonerated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The story of the wreck of the *Golden Rule* is not new, nor is the suspicion that it was purposely accomplished to conceal a robbery of United States money. Newly-stated evidence was collected which strengthened that suspicion with some who had knowledge of it, but the detectives after two years' search failed to discover any testimony that would warrant legal proceedings against anybody. The lapse of time since the disaster has done much to solve the mystery in the case. It appears that the Treasury Department kept no record by which it can be told exactly what notes were in the safe. There were a thousand of them, each of the denomination of $1,000. Now there is in the Treasury books which record the issue of notes and their subsequent redemption or exchange, or destruction when known, the accounts of just one thousand notes, numbered consecutively, of which nothing has ever been heard since their issue was recorded. All the other numbers of the issue have been presented for exchange, or are accounted for in some way, with now and then an exception. But for six years not one of this thousand notes has been received nor been traced, nor is one known to exist. They are the notes believed to have been remitted by the *Golden Rule*, and there is no other way of explaining their loss. If, instead of their having been lost in the wreck, they had been stolen, it is impossible that some of them should not have found their way back to the Treasury. Certain it is that up to this time the wreck has imposed no loss upon the Government except the expenses of printing the notes, and of the detectives who failed to find them after the disaster. The extravagant imagination of HUGO wrought out a similar fiction in *The Toilers of the Sea*, which may have suggested the present attempt at sensation. Evidence of experts went to show that the safe was probably broken by the accident of the wreck, and the facts above stated would seem to strengthen that conclusion.

The First Controller's Statement Relating to the Golden Rule.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The following is a detailed report of the First Controller of the Treasury, made to the Secretary of the Treasury in May last, and not heretofore published, giving facts in the case of the Government loss by the wreck of the *Golden Rule*:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FIRST CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 10, 1871.

SIR: I have examined the papers transmitted to me with your letter of Jan. 31, 1871, relative to the loss of $1,000,000 of compound interest notes by the wreck of the steam-ship *Golden Rule*, as also some additional evidence obtained from the offices of the Register and the Treasury, and from the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and find the facts to be in substance as follows:

May 17, 1865, a transfer-draft, No. 2,383, was issued at the Treasury Department, directing the Treasurer to pay to the order of RUFUS LEIGHTON and VICTOR SMITH, for transportation to D. W. CHEESEMAN, Assistant United States Treasurer at San Francisco, $1,000,000 in lawful money, to be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. LEIGHTON and SMITH indorsed the draft in blank and without date. The money was placed in one of the iron boxes of the Treasury, and was delivered to Adams Express Company May 18, 1865, for transportation to New-York, and receipted for to LEIGHTON & SMITH. In addition to the $1,000,000 compound interest notes, the box contained $162,150 in Seven-thirty notes, Treasury drafts, and Five-twenty bonds, chiefly Seven-thirty notes. The box containing the money, &c., was carried to New-York and delivered to Messrs. LEIGHTON & SMITH, and was by them taken on board the steam-ship *Golden Rule*, then about to sail for Aspinwall, and for which place she sailed at 12½, May 20. At about 3½ o'clock A. M., of May 30, the ship was wrecked on the Roncador Reef, in the Caribbean Sea, and went to pieces in eight days.

Afterward efforts were made, under the personal supervision of LEIGHTON & SMITH, for several days to reach the treasure-box, which had been placed under a large amount of baggage in the hold, but without success. A portion only of the baggage could be removed, the hold having soon after the ship struck begun to fill with water. After the ship had gone to pieces efforts were made to recover the box, but likewise without success. A wrecking vessel was employed, and about the 20th of June, as appears from a receipt of that date given by Mr. SMITH to the master of the vessel, $160,150 of the Seven-thirties and Treasury drafts were recovered, some of them nearly destroyed. Two pieces of iron, supposed to be parts of the box, were fished up, but no portion of the compound interest notes were found. Subsequently the box was found and forwarded to the Department. No record or written statement of the recovery can be found. When received at the Department, the lid had been burst open, the bolt of the lock being so bent inward as no longer to retain a hold in the side of the box. The Chief Machinist of the Department informs me that at the time the box was received he examined it, and that it did not carry any marks or evidence of having been forced open by the use of instruments, but it could have been, and probably was, broken open by being violently thrown from side to side in the hold of the vessel and among the rocks after the vessel was broken up. I have examined a similar lock, and am of opinion that the bolt would bend under any similar circumstances, especially when there was any movable substance of weight in the box. The wrecking vessel remained in search until the 31st July, and Mr. SMITH remained until the 26th superintending the examination. What, then, became of the money? Was it lost in the sea? No part of it has ever been recovered; and notwithstanding the unremitting efforts of the Department, through detectives and otherwise, for three years or more, nothing has been discovered casting suspicion upon the officers or crew of the steam-ship, nor of those employed on the wrecking vessel.

In your communication you request a report from this office, relative to what disposition had best be made to relieve the Treasurer from the charge against him on account of these notes. There can be no question that the Treasurer ought to be relieved. In transmitting the notes, he but fulfilled the directions of the Secretary given in conformity to law, and the loss occurred through no fault of his. Another question of greater importance remains to be considered. What counter entries shall be made upon the books of the Department? The answer to this question must depend upon the fact of the loss or destruction, so that the notes cannot be presented for redemption.

The Treasurer in his letter of the 18th, to Mr. CHEESEMAN, advising him of the remittance, says: "A package of large Treasury notes—one million dollars," but does not state the denominations nor the numbers, nor was any record of the denominations nor of the numbers kept. The notes, properly denominated "large," were of $500 and $1,000. The last delivery by the Printing Bureau to the Treasurer of $500 notes, prior to the remittance to San Francisco, was made Oct. 17, 1864. Seven months previous, May 16, 1865, there were delivered to the Treasurer, notes of $1,000, dated May 15, and numbered from 5,001 to 5,500 inclusive letters A B C and D, each making $2,000,000; May 17, $800,000, succeeding numbers; May 18, $3,200,000, succeeding numbers. Other numbers preceding and following were delivered previous to May 16, and subsequent to May 18, but none between Oct. 14, 1864, and May 16, 1865. From these facts I think it may be presumed that the large notes sent were of the denomination of $1,000; that the arrangements were made for the remittance to California prior to the 15th. One letter, showing that arrangements had been made for passage by a steamer, bearing date May 12, is among the papers, and that the notes delivered May 16 were intended to supply the sum to be remitted. I think it may also safely be presumed that the notes were of those delivered to the Treasury May 16. It further appears from the records kept by the Register, and in the Printing Bureau, that the total amount in dollars of the $1,000 notes issued by the Treasury is $56,000,000, and that of this sum there is now outstanding the sum of $1,004,000. Of this last sum $1,000,000, consisting of letters A and B, Nos. 5,001 to 5,500 inclusive, each letter of $500,000 is of the notes delivered May 16, and I think the conclusion satisfactory that these notes constitute the $1,000,000 transmitted by the *Golden Rule*, and that they were lost in the sea by the wreck of that ship. It is now within a few days of six years since the remittance, and the notes are now past due almost three years. Since their issue nothing has been heard of them except as herein narrated, and no trace otherwise has been found of their existence. Aside from these of the issue of $56,000,000, but seventeen notes remain outstanding. But one conclusion can be satisfactory; the notes were destroyed and no longer exist as a charge upon the Treasury. I, therefore, recommend that an account be stated crediting the Treasurer, as in other cases, for notes canceled and destroyed, and that the proper entries of the cancellation and destruction be made upon the books of the Register.

The papers sent me are herewith returned; with them are the letters from the Treasurer, the Register, and the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. W. TAYLOR, Controller.

YACHTING.

Notes From Newport—The Rule Regulating Challenge Cups—Commodore Ashbury and the Race for the Queen's Cup—No Race Yesterday Owing to Fog—A Pretty Run by the Sappho—The Livonia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—The yachting season thus far has been tolerably satisfactory, and the yachtsmen appear pretty well content with the result of their annual cruise. They certainly appear to be in much greater favor with the residents than in former years, and Commodore BENNETT is decidedly popular. By the way, the Commodore has purchased a beautiful little steam launch, which he is using as a tender to the *Dauntless*. This miniature boat is very useful, and I understand that several of the yacht-owners have boats ordered something like it.

THE SADIE AND HASWELL.

We are to have a sloop race here next Tuesday, between the *Sadie* and the *Haswell*, for a $500 cup. This race is to be twenty miles to windward and return, and will be sailed in Newport Bay. I doubt much if any of our large regattas here ever created the excitement that this match will stir up, as the *Haswell* is well known in these waters, hailing from Fall River, and is believed in infallibly by all aquatic Newporters. The *Sadie* is the sloop that won last Monday; she is from Boston, very fast, and of the Herrishoff build.

CHALLENGE CUPS.

The subject of the present rules under which challenge cups are held, appears to be exciting considerable attention. At present a challenge cup, instead of being a trophy much sought after, proves to be a luxury that is very expensive, to say the least. The winner of the challenge cup has to keep himself in readiness to race all comers, be they swift as the *Columbia* or slow as a Dutch galliot. There is considerable expense attached to preparing one of these large schooners for a race—often over $1,000, and that where there is nothing to be gained, is not an encouraging outlay. It has been suggested that a boat challenging the holder of the cup shall "put up" its equivalent in money, which, in case the original holder still proves victorious, should be devoted to the purchase of a set of plate to become the bona fide property of the challenged boat. By these means, the challenge cup will be much coveted, and there will be no challengers unless they think they have a good chance of winning.

ASHBURY.

The general topic of conversation among yatching men appears to be ASHBURY, and what he is going to do. I believe the Secretary of the Club received his twelve challenges the other day, and that ASHBURY will probably arrive himself in the course of a few days. His proposal to sail as the representative of twelve different clubs, and sail twelve distinct races, is certainly out of the question, as, although it matters little how many clubs he represents, he can only sail once in six months for the Queen's Cup. That the *Livonia* is to be the boat he will send is now nearly certain, as he has forwarded her model and named her in the challenges. A committee was appointed the other day, comprising MOSES GRINNELL, SHEPPARD GANDY, and three others, to select either three or six boats out of the New-York Yacht Club fleet, and let them be thoroughly tried together, in order to ascertain which is the best boat to be trusted to sustain the honor of the Club. The common error of undervaluing our opponent is not likely to be made, but there is a good deal of luck in a match race, and though it is not always the fastest boat that wins, it is best to own the fastest one. Judging from their performance, the fastest yachts we have seen this season are the *Columbia*, *Sappho*, *Palmer*, *Dauntless*, *Madgie*, and *Tidal Wave*. Of these the *Columbia* has proved the most trustworthy, and has shown in every race very great evidences of speed, and also of speed by the wind, before the wind, and in a sea way. The record of the *Sappho* is already well known, and we believe with plenty of wind she is the fastest boat in the world. The *Palmer*, since her alterations, has been sailing remarkably well, especially so by the wind, and looks like a boat to be depended on. The *Dauntless* is an excellent boat, and fast, but I think she must be out of trim, or they made a mistake shifting her masts, as she has not been herself during the cruise. The *Madgie* sailed very well the other day, but that is a solitary test, and there must be further evidence of speed. That the *Tidal Wave* is fast in light winds and smooth water is undeniable, and that she is equally slow by the wind in rough water is also beyond contradiction. The new *Wanderer* sailed once this year like a race-horse. The *Dreadnaught*, I think, will sail well, but she wants more canvas. The *Magic* is not in trim this year, and the *Rambler* is not fast enough. The above-named boats give certainly plenty of choice, and I am vain enough to believe that either of them is fast enough to beat the *Livonia*; but as there should be no chance about it, we ought to be represented by the fastest. It is to be hoped the judges will succeed in getting at the right boat.

NO RACE TODAY.

The race for Capt. LOUIS LORILLARD'S cup was to have taken place today, but has been postponed, as the weather was too thick and foggy at the time of start. There was a fresh puffy breeze from the south-west about 8 A. M. that looked promising for a race. The *Dreadnaught* was the first to get under weigh, and running down to the north entrance of harbor, hauled to beat up to the Brenton's Reef light-ship, where the *Herald* steam-yacht, with Capt. SCHUYLER on board, was lying at anchor, as the judges' boat. The course was to be from Brenton's Reef light-ship to and around a stake-boat off Block Island; from thence to Vineyard Sound light-ship and back to Brenton's Reef light-ship, making in all a distance of sixty-four miles. Just as the *Dreadnaught* got out of the harbor she ran into a thick fog-bank. The *Palmer* was next to make an appearance, and some ten minutes later the *Sappho* came out. The *Dreadnaught* beat out in the fog, and after arriving off the light-ship hove to, in the hope that the weather would clear up. At 11½ A. M. the *Dreadnaught*, thinking it would not clear up, started back and passed the *Sappho* as she was beating out. The *Palmer* in a short time followed the *Dreadnaught*.

THE SAPPHO GOES OVER THE COURSE ALONE.

The *Sappho*, finding the others gone home, thought she would go over the course alone and see what time she could make. She hauled up in the wind, and started for Block Island at 12:12 P. M. She had both top-sails down, but made some excellent sailing, fetching Point Judith in a couple of tacks. The wind still held fresh from the south-west, and at 3:19 P. M. the yacht rounded the buoy off Block Island, and started her sheets on the road to the Vineyard Sound light-ship. She sent up her top-sails, balloon-jib and topmast-staysail. Under the increased pressure she flew through the water and rounded the Vineyard light-ship at 6:30. On the run home she was close-hauled and had all the wind she wanted. She was just able to fetch Brenton's Reef light, where she arrived at 8:8:30, having made the course in 7:56:30.

The *Enchantress*, Capt. GEORGE LORILLARD, arrived this morning at 9:30, in thirty-eight days from Cowes and thirty-two from the Scillys. She received a salute from the yachts in the harbor. Capt. LORILLARD is accompanied by Mr. CARROLL LIVINGSTONE and Mr. BELKNAP. The *Enchantress* will leave shortly for New-York, to get in racing trim.

THE CITIZENS' CUP.

The race for the Citizens' Cup will be sailed on Saturday, from off the Dumpling to Block Island and return.

THE LIVONIA TO SAIL ON THE 31ST.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Commodore ASHBURY'S yacht *Livonia* starts on the 31st of August for New-York.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—1 A. M.—The area of high barometer which was Wednesday night off the coast of the Middle and Eastern States, has reached still more south-eastward, leaving a falling barometer from Maine to Florida. Cloudy weather, with occasional light rains has been generally reported from the east coast stations, and fresh winds from the south-west and the south-east have prevailed on the lower lakes. The pressure has fallen, but is now rising, with cloudy weather; and threatening weather with local storms has extended, during the day, from Ohio to Tennessee and Iowa. An area of high barometer probably exists on Lake Superior. Midnight reports from Southern Florida have not been received. The latest dispatches indicated the probable existence of a cyclone to the eastward of them.

PROBABILITIES.

Threatening weather with occasional local rains will probably prevail on Thursday, from Iowa to New-York and southward to the Gulf. Cloudy weather is probable for the upper Lakes, but no serious storm is apprehended excepting for the eastern coast of Florida.

A Clash Between the Federal and State Authorities on the Rio Grande.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 16, via INDIANOLA, Aug. 24.—WOOD, whom Gov. DAVIS appointed Health Officer at Brazos Santiago, was fined by Judge DAVIS for attempting to exercise the functions of his office in defiance of the injunction of the Court. The fine was fixed at $100, which WOOD refused to pay, and was imprisoned. DAVIS disregards the Court and insists that WOOD shall assume the position. The State Police will obey the directions of the Governor unless WOOD'S illness should prevent him from assuming the office. A proclamation of martial law is anticipated.

On the 12th a lot of hides crossed from Matamoras in bond. The State inspectors attempted to inspect them for the purpose of finding stolen brands, but the Collector resisted and called on the military. A guard was furnished and the inspection prevented, but the State officials afterwards seized the hides at Brazos. The Collector refers the question to the Treasury Department.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A number of drafts drawn in Chicago on O'BRIEN, PIERCE & Co., of Portland, Me., who have been operating in grain, were returned protested. They were short nearly 1,000,000 bushels of wheat sold in Chicago. Three smaller houses in Chicago connected with them have also failed.

The Acting-Secretary of the Interior Department will grant ten days leave of absence, in addition to the usual leave of one month, to each Pennsylvanian in the Department, who wishes to attend the coming election in that State.

The Boston Commandery of Knights Templar will leave Sept. 6 on an excursion to New-York and Albany, returning to Boston via the Troy, North Adams, Hoosac Tunnel and Fitchburg Railroad.

The election for a successor in Parliament to Mr. CHARLES BUXTON, Liberal, from East Surrey, is a very exciting affair. WATNEY, the Tory candidate, is now 500 ahead, and steadily gaining.

Mr. GURNEY, the British Commissioner under the Treaty of Washington, sails for the United States on the 9th of September, accompanied by Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE'S eldest son as Secretary.

The Amnesty Association of Dublin has resolved to hold a meeting in Phœnix Park, Sept. 3, for the purpose of getting up a petition to the Queen for the liberation of political prisoners.

The Government of Jamaica is preparing to establish gas-works in Kingston. The Budget shows a surplus of £5,000; last year's was £15,000. The whole is to be expended in public improvement.

A meeting was held at Lockport, N. Y., last evening, to consider a proposition from JAY GOULD to build a railroad between that city and Tonawanda, to compete with the New-York Central.

A. B. MULLETT has resigned as Chief Engineer of the Board of Public Works for Washington, and Gen. GEO. S. GREENE, of New-York, has been elected in his place. MULLETT was elected Consulting Engineer.

ISAAC DAVIES, charged with rifling the trunk of a victim of the New-Hamburg disaster, has been held to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. He gave up more property yesterday.

The failure of MCDONALD & WHITNEY, leading stock brokers in San Francisco, is reported. They were caught short on Yellow Jacket, which advanced rapidly this week.

The game of base-ball between the Forrest City, of Rockford, and Pastimes, of Baltimore, did not take place yesterday, and is off, the Forrest City declining to play.

The British Consul at Carthagena has gone to England to organize a canal company to connect the interior of the island with the Magdalena River.

The trial of ELDREDGE W. REED, of Medway, Me., for the murder of JOHN RAY, of the same town, on or about the 20th of September last, began Wednesday, in Bangor.

A shocking catastrophe occurred recently in the town of Bologna, Italy. The church was struck by lightning and thirty-two persons were killed or injured.

The Eckfords and Mansfields, of Middletown, Conn., had an exciting game of base-ball yesterday, in that town, with the following results: Eckford, 11; Mansfield, 10.

A collision of trains occurred yesterday on the Old Colony Railroad, near South Weymouth Station. Several cars were damaged, but no person was injured.

There was a rumor on the Paris Bourse, yesterday afternoon, that an attempt had been made to assassinate King AMADEUS of Spain, but that the King had received no injury.

The Ex-Emperor NAPOLEON will pass some time at Torquay. The Empress EUGENIE will at the same time make a visit to Spain.

ARNOLD HAMIGER committed suicide yesterday morning, in the Moyamensing prison, by hanging himself with his sheet to the bars of his cell.

The completion of the Connecticut Valley Railroad was formally celebrated yesterday by an excursion from Hartford to Saybrook.

JOHN SEAGREAVES was arrested in Albany, N. Y., yesterday, on a charge of causing the death of his wife some days ago by beating her.

The disturbances at Newcastle-on-Tyne have not been renewed, and no serious troubles are now apprehended.

In the Superior Court at Greenfield, Mass., yesterday, HENRY WRIGHT, one of the "Charlemont Kuklux," was found guilty.

The Forest Citys in Cleveland, yesterday, beat the Stars of Brooklyn by a score of 9 to 6.

Queen VICTORIA is recovering from her recent attack of illness.

A strike by 1,500 workmen has occurred at Leeds, England.

Capt.-Gen. VALMASEDA left Havana, yesterday, for the interior.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Able Speech of Mr. Delano at Sandusky, Ohio.

Important Statement of the Condition of the Country.

The Policy and Conduct of the Administration.

Interesting Review of the Leading Questions of the Day.

Republican and Democratic Finances Contrasted.

A Few Hints Worthy of Serious Consideration.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Aug. 24.—The political campaign has been fairly opened by the Republicans of Ohio. Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO, the Secretary of the Interior, delivered a long and able address this evening, to a large and intelligent assemblage of the citizens of Sandusky. He was warmly received by the audience, and at once proceeded to review the past and present policy and the conduct of the Administration of Gen. GRANT. He spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF OHIO: A representative democracy, where suffrage is universal, must always be controlled by public opinion. The only authoritative and final announcement of public opinion is from and through the ballot-box. To prepare for this conclusion, to give it authority and render it as intelligent and accurate as human infirmity, passion and prejudice will permit, it is our habit, before election, for each party to present fully to the people its policy. This should embrace its principles, with the ways and means by which they are to be executed and carried into effect. Mutual investigation and criticism by each party of the policy and principles of the other is a necessity of our system and form of government. This is well. You would not have it otherwise, for by this method the attention of the people is constantly fixed, not only upon parties, but upon individuals in authority, who are exercising the powers incident to administration; and parties and individuals are thus admonished that the approbation or condemnation of the sovereign people awaits them, according to the approval or disapproval of the policy of parties by the people. It is necessary, therefore, that we have parties and discussions, and that the conflicts of parties be finally adjudicated and decided by the sovereigns of the nation; and woe to them who rebel against such decision, no matter whether slaveholder or philanthropist, for such rebellion is treason, and such parties are traitors; and none can pardon fully and entirely except the people, who have been offended. The absolution of the people is as indispensable to remove the bloody guilt of traitors and their accessories as the waters of Jordan were to heal the leprosy of Naaman; and let it, therefore, be said to them, "Go and wash" in this fountain "seven times," if you will, "and thou shalt be clean." In addressing the citizens of Erie County to-night, I do not deem it a work of supererogation to refer to the history of the great ideas and principles which have formed the issues between political parties for the past years. On these great principles the Republican Party was founded, the war was successfully fought, the rebellion defeated, the rebels and traitors vanquished and scattered to the four winds, slavery crushed and abolished, and four millions of human beings liberated from bondage and made citizens and voters. This history, so familiar to you and the people of Ohio, is the record of the Republican Party, and comprises the conscience and statesmanship, and may be said to be the very genius of the American people, their Government and institutions. This record is a noble one. Who is not proud of it? It will forever be that chapter in the history of Christian civilization most encouraging to the Republican statesman and philanthropist, and to all those who love their fellow-man, and desire him to enjoy the rights and privileges of self-government and free institutions.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, ITS DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS.

The Republican Party came into power in 1861, just in time to save the national affairs of this country from an extensive and well-matured scheme of treason. Stripped by conspirators of all ready means of resistance to their plot to overthrow the Government, it appealed at once to the people and to the loyal States for aid. By them alone it was enabled to accomplish the mighty and almost marvelous results to which I have referred, within the space of four years. This work having been so perfectly and sublimely accomplished, the Republican Party found itself charged with the most delicate and difficult political legacy ever bequeathed to any Party since Governments were known. It was the work of restoration and reorganization. It was the duty of bringing order out of chaos. That differences of opinion should arise among friends in accomplishing this great work, was not only natural, but unavoidable. That discomfited rebels and their sympathizers should embarrass, impede and denounce this work, however performed, was to be expected. But that it should have been embarrassed, at the very threshhold, by the assassination of that noblest work of God, that great and good man, the first and only choice of a free people—ABRAHAM LINCOLN—was not reckoned possible, until the traitorous assassin made it an accomplished fact. The Republican Party, however, standing upon a righteous cause, and sustained by an omnipotent and ever-present Power, met all these difficulties with a sublime composure and resolution, and, as if purified by fire, like Moses on Sinai, announced to the world the Freedmen's Bureau bill, the Civil Rights bill, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution. By these noble measures our fundamental law abolishes slavery, establishes universal emancipation, provides citizenship, and protects equally the privileges and immunities of all, without distinction on account of race or color; and further, it guarantees the validity of the public debt, including bounties and pensions to the soldiers of the United States, invalidates all obligations incurred in aid of rebellion, and all claims for the loss or emancipation of slaves. The annals of history furnish no record like this since the foundations of the world were laid. And yet, during each and every step in the progress of the Republican Party, and during all the work of reconstruction, everything thus accomplished was opposed and denounced violently, and without mitigation, by the defeated rebels and their oftener-defeated friends, the Democratic Party, as illegal, unconstitutional, and void. Very suddenly, and very recently, however, a change has "come o'er the spirit of their dream," and if they do not "depart," they take a "new departure." Let us see what this new departure is and whither it leads. Those honest people, citizens of this country, as much interested in the public welfare as you and I, who have been following the leadership of rebels and the Democratic Party for the past ten years of great events and great Republican achievements, ought to pause and candidly consider what this new departure is and what it signifies. It is in fact but a penitential confession of political sin—a recantation of party heresy. It is an admission of record that the Democracy and rebels have been wrong, blindly wrong, since the war at least. It is a proclamation to their followers and the world that the amendments to the Constitution, securing freedom and justice, and advancing the civilization of the world, are right, and that they have hitherto wilfully and wrongfully opposed these great republican measures. It is true, they do not put it in this phrase precisely, but it comes to that at last. They sugar-coat and disguise the confession by saying, "We accept the situation," and call it a new departure by professing to cease waging open opposition to accomplished facts and established propositions which they have long resisted, and which now it is deemed expedient to acquiesce in only because it seems idle and impotent longer to fight against the expressed and reiterated will of the people. Is this a party with which to intrust the Government, and to hazard again the public welfare, if not the very existence of the Union itself? Let me say to these gentlemen, it is not so important what the age of your issue is, or whether it be old or new, dead or living, as that you place yourselves on the side of right and justice on public questions, something which, in my judgment, the Democrats have studiously avoided for the last fifteen or twenty years.

UNFINISHED WORK OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

I have spoken of the difficult legacy left to the Republican Party by the Southern rebellion and its consequences, and have attempted to show how well that portion of the legacy comprised in reconstruction has been executed. This work may be said to have been principally accomplished at the date of the incoming of the present Administration. But the work of reconstruction was not the only difficult part of this difficult duty. There was likewise the reforming of the civil service, corruption and malversation in office. The correction of abuses which were thus fastened upon the public service at the close of the war, the rigid enforcement of the laws of the nation, and especially those for the collection and disbursement of the public revenues, and the proper management of the public debt, are other portions of the legacy left by the slaveholders' rebellion to the Republican Party, and coming within the duties of the present Administration. With what labor and fidelity these duties have been discharged, I shall attempt to prove with brief statements of facts.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

During the year 1868, in which the last Administration exercised full executive power, with an excise of two dollars per gallon upon spirits, of forty cents per pound upon tobacco, of two and a half and three cents per pound upon cotton, with taxes upon boots, shoes, clothes, clothing, confectionery, furniture, iron in all its conditions of manufacture, leather, oils, saddlery, sugar, soap, fermented liquors, banks, sales, licenses, incomes, legacies and successions, stamps, gross receipts of railroads, and a large number of other objects, the entire receipts from internal revenue sources were but $191,180,564 28. With the incoming of the present Administration a new tax bill went fully into effect. By this law the tax on spirits was reduced from two dollars to fifty cents per gallon; the tax on tobacco from forty to thirty-two cents, and sixteen cents per pound; while all taxes upon cotton, boots and shoes, clothes, clothing, furniture, iron, leather, machinery, oils, saddlery, soap, sugar and one hundred and five other articles, were entirely removed and the articles made free. This reduction of taxation, taking the receipts from those sources during the last Administration, was equal to seventy-eight millions. The present Administration found the public credit impaired by the dishonesty and incapacity which pervaded the public service. The public debt was rather increasing than diminishing, with a reduction of receipts from internal taxation. How was the failing credit of the Government to be repaired, its current expenses met, and the debt reduced in the face of this discouraging condition? This serious and embarrassing question could only be solved by an energetic enforcement of the laws, and a faithful application of moneys collected to the public liabilities. It was done. During the first twelve months of the administration the receipts from internal revenue were $177,457,738 29, and during the first fiscal year $185,235,867 97, notwithstanding the reductions already stated. Without reduction, the amount of receipts from internal sources, on this basis, would have been $263,235,867 97. The tax on spirits, during the fiscal 1868, of the last administration, yielded only $18,000,000. The first year of the present Administration there was collected and paid into the Treasury from the same source $55,000,000, an increase of $37,000,000, and this on a reduction of seventy-five per cent. of the rate to be collected. The tax on tobacco at forty cents per pound, during the last Administration, yielded but $18,000,000 per annum, while under the present Administration, with the tax reduced to thirty-two and sixteen cents, at an average of twenty-two cents, it has placed in the Treasury over $31,000,000 yearly. This comparison might be extended through the entire excise list, with a similar result, though I have selected for contrast the two articles presenting the most striking illustration of wastefulness and speculation on the one hand, and an improved economy on the other. Thus you will observe that the $78,000,000 exempted from articles previously taxed has been recovered, and its loss counterbalanced by faithfully enforcing the revenue laws, and honestly accounting for the money collected. Observe further, that in 1868, in the last administration, the expenses of the Internal Revenue Bureau were $8,387,703 17, while for the first fiscal year of this Administration, the same expenses were reduced to $5,916,410 22, making a gross reduction of the cost of collecting the revenue of $2,471,382 95. I desire here to correct a false impression put forth by Democratic speakers of the defalcation of revenue collectors, and the large amounts due from them to the Government. The Democratic Congressional Address, issued from Washington in March last, states that twenty-five millions have been thus lost to the Treasury. It needs but a brief explanation to correct this error. The law requires collectors to receipt monthly to assessors for the amounts of the tax lists turned over for collection. The lists thus received and receipted for by the collector are charged against him at the Treasury Department, and so remain charged until accounted for, either by the money collected, or by abatement, as uncollectable, in the settlement of his accounts. The law requires this process, though the collector resigns or is removed, and the tax lists are in the hands of his successor. Their accounts are, therefore, frequently charged with large sums not collectable, and for which the Treasury Department does not expect, nor does it desire, to hold them responsible. On final settlement they are credited with all taxes uncollectable, and their liability, which appeared large on the books of the Treasury, in fact may have been nothing. The frequent delays in settling officers' accounts, owing to deaths, resignations, and removals from office, causes this apparent balance to be reported against them. From a recent official report, it appears that the cash balances against Collectors reach the exact sum of $2,768,397 83, less than one-sixth of one per cent. of the internal revenue collections; and these balances are secured by sufficient bonds in penalties amounting to ten millions of dollars. The truth, then, only lacks twenty-three and a half millions of the Democratic story. But who are these defaulters, and whose administrative service did they perform? The balances are charged against Collectors during their official term as follows:

To collectors appointed by President Lincoln	$890,058 95
Collectors appointed by President Johnson	1,813,756 12
Collectors appointed by President Grant	64,581 76

Of the yearly excise of $185,000,000 gathered by President GRANT'S collectors, there remain but $64,581 76 not paid over to the Treasury. Whether or not this fact will shut the mouth of complaint and detraction, it shows a decent and unexampled respect for official obligation and accountability not to be found in the financial history of any former administration.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

A similar detailed examination and comparison of the revenue from customs, and of the expenses of that branch of the service, will be attended with like results, thus showing the superiority of this administration in all departments of the revenue. The hour will not permit a lengthened statement, but I will refer hastily to the subject. During the fiscal years 1867-'68 the receipts from customs were as follows:

For 1867	$176,417,810 88
For 1868	164,464,599 56
Total for two years	$340,882,410 44

During the fiscal years 1870-'71 the receipts were as follows:

For 1870	$194,538,374 44
For 1871	206,270,408 05

showing a net gain in the revenues from customs for the first two years of the present Administration over the last two years of the last Administration of $59,926,372 05. This sum is a little larger than the increase of the debt of New-York City by the Tammany administration during the last two years. That increase was but $50,134,139—a Democratic blessing in the guise of debt! If it be questioned why my comparison does not embrace the years 1868-69 with those of 1870-71, it is because four months of the fiscal year 1869 are embraced in the collections of this Administration. But I point you further to the receipts and expenditures of the last Administration, from March 1, 1867, to March 1, 1869, and that of the present Administration, from March, 1869, to March 1, 1871. This comparison is taken from the official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated April 5, 1871:

Total net receipts for two years ending March 1, 1869	$664,405,442
Total net receipts for two years ending March 1, 1871	749,399,491

showing an increase of revenue for the first two years of the present administration of $84,994,049, a tolerably handsome saving! But to be fully impressed with the force of this comparison you should remember that the rate of taxation had been reduced by law during the last two years affecting the gross receipts at least $80,000,000.

The expenditures from March 1, 1867, to March 1, 1869, taken from the same official source, were	$450,043,759 17
From March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871	323,342,809 96
Showing a decrease in favor of the present Administration of	$126,700,949 21

When the fact is presented to you that this Administration, on the 30th July, 1871, during the first two years and five months of its existence, has reduced the public debt the amount of $242,123,401, and question is made as to how this has been done, under a large reduction in taxation, the answer is ready and satisfactory. It has been done by strictly enforcing the laws and reducing the public expenditures, which, in the first instance, has increased the receipts eighty-five millions, and secondly, has saved to the Treasury one hundred and twenty-six millions, which, faithfully applied, has been the principal means and source of reducing the great but necessary war debt made to save us as a nation. This record is one that you and the Republican Party and Gen. GRANT'S Administration may be proud of. This summary presents conclusive proof of the fidelity of the President in carrying out his promises to the people. In his inaugural he said, "It will be my endeavor to execute all laws in good faith, to collect all revenues assessed, and have them properly accounted for and economically disbursed. I will, to the best of my ability, appoint to office those only who will carry out this design."

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

The effect of the financial policy of the Administration upon the public credit, and general financial condition of the country, is equally as striking and creditable. On the 1st of March, 1869, gold was quoted at 131 to 132¼, and United States five-twenty bonds, of 1862, at 118 to 118¾, or about thirteen cents below the ruling quotations for gold. On the 1st of March, 1870, gold was quoted at 115⅝, and the same class of bonds at 114¼ to 114½, or one per cent. only below the price of gold. On the 1st of March, 1871, gold was quoted at 111, and the same bonds at 112¼ to 112¾, being then really at a premium of 1¼ to 1¾ in gold. And that is substantially the condition of American finance and national securities today. Our bonds have appreciated, and every class of Government security is enhanced in value in the markets of the world. This result has only been achieved through a wise and cautious policy. The eyes of European capitalists were turned hither, subjecting our President and his policy to the most rigid scrutiny. Sceptical as to his ability to manage such vast interests, and to render American securities a safe investment, determined at the first sign of failure to throw back our bonds on the market, the result has been increased confidence in American credit and the purchase of increased quantities of United States bonds, as well as the general advancement of our credit abroad in the same proportion it has appreciated at home. This is but a brief summary of Republican financial management. Contrast it with a specimen of Democratic financiering and see what the people would probably realize from the change which our Democratic friends are so anxious to effect.

DEMOCRATIC FINANCIERING.

Here, again, I shall draw on the example of New-York, as practicing the party faith in its most abundant purity. In this elysium of Democracy, it is understood that systematic and magnificent plans have been fostered for securing a national triumph at the next election. It is believed that these plans embrace the raising of large sums of money there, which, being expediently used, will enable Tammany Hall to control the democratic nominations and secure the election. That conclusive proof of this corrupt scheme should be so early presented to the people was not expected; and but for the courage and integrity of an able and prominent public journalist of New-York, in exposing the plan, could scarcely have been realized. This scheme contemplates the expenditure by the City officials of large amounts of money ostensibly for work never done, as well as enormous sums for jobs actually executed. From the amounts thus corruptly disbursed, contractors are to contribute with corresponding munificence to the Tammany fund for the purposes of the next Presidential election. Here is the motive for these enormous and unparalleled frauds, without which it is difficult to understand how such gross dishonesty could have been perpetrated. With this key, observe the monstrous fact:

Debt of New-York City, Dec. 31, 1869	$34,407,047
Debt of New-York City, April 30, 1871	84,541,186
Increase of the debt in twenty-eight months	50,134,139

How can this increase be accounted for? For what purpose was this monstrous City expenditure made? Let us examine the items:

For carpenter's work, carpets, and shades in County offices	$5,663,646
For plastering County offices and armories, during eleven months	2,870,464
For plumbing and gas-fitting	1,231,817
Paid Ingersoll, Garvey & Miller, one year	8,321,955

This example ought to be sufficient. It illustrates the venality, peculation, and political prostitution which cover the Tammany Democracy, and render its moral atmosphere and presence feculent, obnoxious and infamous. Here was paid a larger sum for repairs, carpets, and furniture for county offices, than the present administration paid, in the same year, for mail transportation throughout the United States; nearly three times as much as the entire diplomatic expenses for two years past; as much as the yearly cost of collecting the customs revenue; more than all the miscellaneous expenditures of the Interior Department for either year of the present Administration, and more than the entire annual expenses of the Indian Bureau! Here is a larger sum paid in eleven months, for plastering, than the entire expense of the United States for foreign intercourse during the present Administration; and more for plumbing and gas-fitting in one year, than the expenses attending all the public buildings and grounds in Washington City. There was paid more money to three men for such expenditures in one year, than was paid for the collection of the entire internal revenue of the country in any year of the present Administration; more than double the expense of the United States Courts for two years, and more than all the expenses of the Forty-first Congress. With such a policy as this transferred to Washington, the Democratic clamor that the national debt must not be paid off now would be found full of meaning and full of danger. Public credit would fall, and distrust of all public securities be openly avowed. The Government could not long survive such mismanagement. The people of New-York must at once awake to their danger. The present City debt is $80 per capita. If their municipal affairs are not improved, their public securities must seriously depreciate, their real estate suffer from the same influence, and that noble City will be given up to the riots, bloodshed and insecurity instigated by lawless men, and to the pecuniary plunder of the political thieves who are seeking to gain possession.

KENTUCKY FINANCIERING.

If it shall be objected that Democratic financiering in New-York does not correctly represent its average ability and integrity, then I propose briefly to refer the objector to one other example. Kentucky has never been corrupted by the control or direction of Republicans. It has been and is the refuge and asylum of those who, like Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby, are compelled to leave other localities for righteousness sake. I will, therefore, present the condition of financiering in this State as it was recently stated by the Republican candidate for Governor: "The Republican Party charge the Democratic Party with squandering the public money of the State of Kentucky. I desire to say something to you about the State debt. It is a question you are all interested in. I make this statement, and my friend will not dispute it. You pay over a million dollars annually for the support of the State Government. The Sheriffs collect it, and it is paid into the State Treasury. Since 1867 the Democratic Party has been in power. They have collected this vast sum of money annually and spent it each year, and today there is not a dollar in the Treasury. Not a dollar. They have not only collected a million of dollars annually, but $650,000 from the school fund and spent that, and at the last session of the Legislature they passed an act authorizing the Governor to borrow $500,000 more out of the sinking fund to defray the ordinary expenses of the General Assembly. They have collected over $4,000,000, and spent every dollar of it; borrowed $600,000 more, and authorized the borrowing of an additional $500,000. I ask my competitor, What have you done with that money? How have you appropriated it?"

If this exposition fails to please, I desire to present one more example on this subject.

The City of Louisville has always been in the hands of the Democracy, and their management of the city finances is so ably stated by that careful, able and reliable gentleman, EDGAR NEEDHAM, Esq., in a speech recently made in that city, that I deem it best to present a portion of his facts. He says: "The amount of taxes assessed in the City of Louisville were as follows:

1862	$373,557	1867	$998,438
1863	454,590	1868	1,067,172
1864	467,318	1869	1,081,177
1865	569,559	1870	1,380,013
1866	867,288		

Observe, fellow-citizens, how beautifully progressive these figures are. They become 'small by degrees and beautifully less,' only the smallness and the lessness is at the wrong end; but that doesn't trouble our Democratic speakers a particle, for they have quite as much as they can do to attend to the affairs of the National Government. The State tax for the City of Louisville and County of Jefferson has also increased in about the same ratio. In 1860 the State tax was $123,069 49; in 1869 it had increased to $251,730 66, and in 1870 to $388,268 79. The amount of tax per capita has also largely increased. In 1860 the amount of tax (city and State) in Louisville was $8 59-108 for each inhabitant, but in 1870 the amount had increased to over $17. So much for Democratic debt and taxation in the metropolis of the State."

PUBLIC DEBT.

Hitherto it has been the policy of the Republican Party to reduce the public debt as rapidly as the prosperity of the people and the financial interests of the country would permit. I believe this to be a wise policy, and hope to see it continued. Gen. GRANT has wrought to this end, steadily and persistently, with results already shown. It ought to be added that the annual saving of interest on the debt reduced and paid is twelve millions of dollars. This reduction has not been made by the aid of additional taxes, but under a large repeal of taxes. The repeal of eighty millions in February, 1869, was again repeated in 1870 by a total reduction of customs and excise, which I now estimate at more than eighty millions. If the fidelity, integrity, and economy of the Administration enable Congress to make still further reduction in the rate of taxation, and exempt a still larger list of objects, it ought to be done, if it can be without impairing the public credit at home and abroad, and without embarrassing the regular and necessary operations of the Government. I know there are some good Republicans who have serious doubts as to the policy of reducing the debt so rapidly during the present generation. I have shown that the reduction already made was from money saved by the economy and vigilance of the present Administration. Thus far no one, certainly, ought to object, nor to its continuance on such terms. But if we stop reducing the debt, because, we say, the next generation will be so much more able to pay it, and therefore leave it to them, that generation will, in all probability, be quite as willing to adopt our example and leave it to their children, and so it may be postponed from one generation to the next, until, in the end, disasters may overtake the nation before the debt is provided for. Our public credit will thus be seriously impaired, and our prospects of funding the debt at a lower rate of interest utterly overthrown. Contemplating our vast undeveloped resources, with our present wealth and its natural increasing value, I will venture to predict it an easy task for this nation to preserve its faith and public credit; and that within the next quarter of a century the great public burden, which treason and rebellion forced upon us, will be wholly extinguished. And during all the time the people will be enabled to enjoy such physical comforts and prosperity as are allotted to no other nation on the globe. To this end, and with a due regard for American industry and labor, it is my judgment that the Excise and Tariff laws ought to be reformed and re-enacted in the interests of the people.

The speaker then proceeded to speak of the Indian policy of the Government, and in a clear and lucid manner described the state of affairs relative to the red men. He showed that the policy of truth, justice, humanity and peace, was evidently the only proper solution of the Indian question, adding that the President's policy of peace has, thus far, saved the Government the costs of war. This accounts for a portion of the great reduction of the present Administration in the expenditures of the War Department.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

In speaking of the foreign policy of the Administration, the speaker said:

Thus far I have been vindicating the domestic policy of the Republican Party and its present head, Gen. GRANT, from the broad and uncandid charges of incapacity, inefficiency and dishonesty, so unscrupulously echoed by the Democracy and re-echoed by vanquished rebels. No country in the world ever emerged from a war, civil or foreign, having had such gigantic proportions, and preserved its industry and general prosperity with such distinguished success. No nation emerging from war ever before cast upon her rulers such dangerous and difficult duties to perform. Our foreign trade was cut off by the piracy of privateering. Our domestic trade and intercourse, with the cotton States at least, had perished. Our credit was seriously threatened by the magnitude of our national debt, and the currency of the country was at an enormous discount. This wreck was seized by the Republican Party, and how it has been reconstructed, so far as our domestic policy is concerned, I have attempted to show; but I cannot conclude, with satisfaction to myself, without alluding to the foreign policy of this administration more in detail. Many important questions between ourselves and foreign nations were unsettled; and some of these were full of difficulty, if not of danger. But, in addition to all this, our relations with Great Britain were most critical and alarming. Public sentiment, with great unanimity, held Great Britain responsible for the loss of our commerce by the assistance she and her people had given to the rebel Government in the work of privateering. We also believed, and with apparent cause, that from the commencement of our internecine strife, a large portion of that nation, at least, had sympathized with those who were endeavoring to destroy us. As a people we were "nursing our wrath," and were resolved to retaliate upon our rival enemy upon the first favorable opportunity. An unsatisfactory adjustment of these difficulties had been attempted during the last days and amid the expiring embers, as it were, of the last Administration, the results of which were so distasteful that they were at once repudiated by President GRANT, by the Senate, and by the people. This first resolute announcement by the President of the attitude of this Government toward England was, I think, the cause of our subsequently successful negotiations. There was no threatening, no blustering, but an expression of determination to insist upon our rights. This, also, came from one known to have fixed purposes and a fearless character. Here we paused, and Great Britain reflected, and reflection led to advancements by England, ending, finally, in a treaty which, I think, is one of the noblest achievements of diplomacy that has ever been accomplished by this Government. A review of the foreign policy of this administration reveals a success equally marked and encouraging as that of its domestic policy; and I desire to invite your attention more particularly to this subject, inasmuch as it is but little known among the people what has been accomplished in that field. It might be sufficient to say in regard to it, in general terms, that it had been in every way successful; that peaceful relations had been established where they did not before exist, and had been maintained and strengthened with all the nations; but I deem the achievements of our foreign policy in the interests of liberty, peace, and free government so important as to justify a more detailed notice.

Mr. DELANO then proceeded to give a detailed outline of the various acts of polity entered into by Gen. GRANT and his Cabinet, alluding to the conduct of Minister WASHBURNE during the Franco-German war, the difficulty with Spain and its solution, and the Washington Treaty. In alluding to this last and most important measure, the speaker reviewed the causes which led to the treaty and the benefits that would undoubtedly accrue to the United States under its provisions. He also reviewed the San Domingo question, and presented several reasons why Gen. GRANT'S policy should receive support from the people. He concluded his able and powerful address in the following words:

Republicans, you must never surrender! You cannot now afford to hand over this Government, with all its great interests of public credit, official integrity, constitutional fidelity, foreign intercourse, peace with the Indians, and the security of the emancipated race, to the profligate control of Tammany politicians, the merciless brutality of the Kuklux Klan, and the rebellious and treasonable intent of the followers of JEFFERSON DAVIS. Your own security, the prosperity of your children, the voice of Christian civilization, and beyond all, your own conscience, inspired by the principle of eternal truth, all combine to warn you against such surrender. The Republican Party has not fulfilled its great mission, nor finally executed the great trust which was committed to its hands. It has preserved the American Constitution and rebuilt the American fabric, and it demands (you should give it) that it shall have further time to perfect the whole, and secure it henceforth from revolution. It is a work that calls forth the spirit and patriotism of the Republican Party. It is not for the poorly-requited task of administration, nor the common privilege of holding office and directing public disbursements that Republicans labor. Higher and nobler motives inspire them than these. The glory of the nation is at stake. The credit of the nation is imperiled. The physical prosperity of the people is directly involved in this demand. The protection of the emancipated race, now secured by the Constitution, is jeopardized by the lawless violence which pervades the South, and demands the continuance of Republican rule. All-important considerations gather together and demand that you neither sleep upon guard nor surrender to the foe. You will realize this, and continue active and vigilant. Advance your picket defences close upon the enemy, and invade his lines whenever strength or strategy shall warrant success. So you shall conquer again, and hold for yourselves the country and the public trust which treason and rebellion cast upon you. You can then look proudly back to what your valor has accomplished, and look forward with hope to the progress of civilization, the happiness of future posterity, and the present glory of the nation.

FRAUDS IN PENSIONS.

A Democratic Office-Holder Sentenced to Imprisonment for Presenting Forged Affidavits.

A case of considerable interest was disposed of before Judge HALL, in the United States District Court, Buffalo, last week, a description of which is given in these words by the *Commercial Advertiser* of that city:

Col. EDWARD L. PATRICK, of Elmira, was indicted in September, 1870, for presenting false and forged affidavits to the Pension Agent at Canandaigua. It appears that Mrs. ELIZABETH DE WITT, mother of CALVIN S. DE WITT, late Captain in the Thirty-eighth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, was entitled to a pension from the Government, her son having been killed in battle at Williamsburg, Va., in May, 1862. She employed Col. PATRICK to obtain the payment of her pension, $120 every half year, and she continued to draw the same until December, 1866, when she died. Col. PATRICK was well aware of her decease, but from March, 1866, until September, 1866, he received and retained her pension money; and not only this, but from the last mentioned date until October, 1869, he presented to the Pension Agent, every six months, a false and forged claim for the widow's pension, purporting to have been signed by Mrs. DE WITT, (by mark,) acknowledged before a Justice of the Peace, and attested by two witnesses. The whole amount thus received from the Government by PATRICK was the sum of $720, no part of which was ever paid to the widow or her representatives. It was deposited by PATRICK to his own credit in a bank at Elmira.

From the time of the indictment in September, 1870, the case was, for some mysterious reason or other, postponed until the May Term, in 1871. A new indictment in the meantime was found at Auburn, in November previous, but upon neither of these indictments was the defendant ever arraigned. In April, 1871, after Mr. CROWLEY, the present United States District-Attorney, came into office, a warrant was issued for the arrest of PATRICK, returnable at the May Term, but the Deputy Marshal failed to find him. The new District-Attorney, however, seems to be determined to get all the old indictments in his office settled in some way, by bringing the accused parties to trial. In June, 1871, the case was again presented to the Grand Jury, and a new indictment found, (the other indictments being defective,) upon which a warrant was issued and placed in the hands of WILLIAM HILDRETH, Deputy Marshal at Canandaigua. After some time spent in New-York City and other places, Mr. HILDRETH traced the defendant to Pennsylvania, and afterward to Elmira, where he succeeded in effecting PATRICK'S arrest. The prisoner gave bail for his appearance at this term in the sum of $4,000. On the 17th inst., in the United States District Court at Buffalo, the defendant was arraigned and pleaded guilty to the indictment. He was thereupon sentenced to the Monroe County Penitentiary for the period of three months, and to pay a fine of $1,000 and the costs of prosecution. The facts in the case were clear, and there was no doubt as to the guilt of the accused. Judge HALL spoke severely yet feelingly, to the prisoner, when the latter attempted to say that his crime was carelessness rather than anything else. There was less excuse for him, the Judge said, than for a criminal whose position in life was lower and whose temptations to crime were greater.

Col. PATRICK is a man of education and intelligence. For two years—1869 and 1870—he was the Democratic Member of Assembly from Elmira. In the session of 1870 he occupied the important position of Chairman of the Committee on Railroads. Latterly he has been employed in the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York.

GEORGE BYRNE AGAIN.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Have Him Bailed—Judge Sutherland Denies the Motion—The Times Charged With Forcing on the Trial.

GEORGE BYRNE, the City official charged with the commission of an outrage on the person of MARGRET FIELDING, in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, was brought before Judge SUTHERLAND, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and a motion made to admit him to bail. It will be remembered that about a year ago the complainant in this case entered one of the offices in the City Hall, wherein the prisoner was a clerk, and inquired of some person there for another man whose surname was the same as the prisoner's. This BYRNE was pointed out to her, and on being spoken to he said he was not the man, but would show her where he was. Thereupon he conducted her out of the office and into the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, where, after having fastened the door, she alleges that he committed the crime for which he now stands indicted.

Mr. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Assistant District-Attorney, who appeared to oppose the admission of BYRNE to bail, called the attention of Judge SUTHERLAND to the fact that the prisoner was charged with the commission of a terrible crime in one of the public offices of the City; that he was indicted for that crime, and while awaiting trial was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000; that the case was put on the calendar and when called for trial it was found the prisoner had forfeited his bail and fled; that he was absent for more than a month, until recently arrested under a bench-warrant issued for that purpose. Under these circumstances, he said, he was strenuously opposed to accepting bail for the prisoner, particularly so, as he would probably be able to bring the case to trial before the end of the present month.

Mr. WILLIAM F. HOWE, who appeared on behalf of BYRNE, said, facetiously, that he was one of those who denied the commission of any crime in the City Hall, especially the crime of which this prisoner was charged. The truth was, he said, that no crime had been committed; that the complainant (whom he characterized as of loose character) came in and asked the prisoner for $2, and the whole matter on her part was a malicious accusation. His client had never sought to avoid a trial, but during the Summer months, expecting, according to the prevailing custom, that bail cases would not be called for trial, he went to Rockaway to fish and rusticate, neither fearing trial nor seeking to evade it. Indeed, he (counsel) strongly suspected that the present energetic pressure of the case against his client was chiefly the result of a recent article in the NEW-YORK TIMES calling attention to the matter.

Mr. SULLIVAN denied that the public prosecutor was influenced by other than an obligation of duty to bring the accused to trial.

Mr. HOWE, resuming, said the improbabilities of reaching a trial of the case the present month, particularly if, as anticipated, the prosecuting officer should take up the *Westfield* boiler explosion, were very great. Moreover, he understood the complainant was not now within the control of the authorities, and there were strong reasons to suppose she could not be found in time to proceed to trial this month, if, indeed, she would be forthcoming at all.

Mr. SULLIVAN said, they had kept the complainant in the House of Detention for several months, and had now sent an officer in search of her, and had no doubt she would be promptly found.

Jude SUTHERLAND said, motions of this character were among the most embarrassing which came before him, chiefly because they were addressed to his discretion. In the present case, whether it was the intention of the accused to avoid trial or not, it was plain he had failed to present himself at the time for which his trial had been fixed.

Mr. SULLIVAN—And that, your Honor, notwithstanding both he and his counsel, EDMUND BLANKMAN, had been notified that the case would be placed on the calendar, the latter appearing and fruitlessly urging a postponement.

Judge SUTHERLAND, resuming, said, under the circumstances as presented to him, he did not feel at liberty to accept bail. He would therefore deny the motion, but with leave to renew it, should the case not be brought to trial early after the next sitting of the Court.

Mr. HOWE—Will your Honor fix Wednesday next as the limit within which the trial shall be called on?

Judge SUTHERLAND, (addressing Mr. SULLIVAN)—On what day does the Court again sit?

Mr. SULLIVAN—On Monday next, the 28th.

Judge SUTHERLAND—Can you bring on the trial on that day?

Mr. SULLIVAN—Not on the first day, your Honor.

Mr. HOWE—We are willing they should have until the third day—Wednesday.

Judge SUTHERLAND—Let the motion be denied then; but with the stipulation marked on the papers that it may be renewed if the case is not brought to trial on Wednesday next.

Mr. HOWE—Can your Honor direct that this motion stand adjourned until the day named?

Judge SUTHERLAND—Oh, no. I dismiss the writ.

Mr. HOWE—My object is merely to save your Honor the additional trouble of signing your name. It will be no trouble to me to apply for a new writ.

Judge SUTHERLAND—You may apply, perhaps, in the Court of General Sessions, then?

Mr. HOWE—(Retiring "with a smile that was childlike and bland")—I think it more probable we shall come before your Honor.

This closed the discussion, and the prisoner having been remanded, retired in charge of an officer.

Suicide of a German Tailor—Sad End of a Disappointed Life.

Another of the tragedies which are of daily occurrence was discovered yesterday morning in a closet on the top floor of the tenement No. 140 South Fifth-avenue, which for three months past has been occupied by VALENTINE SCHAID as a bedroom. He was a single man, thirty-four years of age, a tailor by occupation, who had emigrated to this country a year ago from Wittemburg, where all of his relatives yet remain. He succeeded in obtaining work with a merchant-tailor, in Broadway, near Fourth-street, where for a time he had steady employment, and appeared to be in a comparatively prosperous condition. Some two weeks ago, however, he lost his place through some disagreement with his employer as to wages, which he claimed to be due. With idleness came despondency, and more than a week ago he was heard by the other inmates of the house to threaten to shoot himself with an old two-barreled pistol which he had in his possession. On one occasion he entered the shoe-shop of AUGUST JACOBY, on the first floor, and said he had just been on the roof attempting to destroy his life, but that the pistol had missed fire, and he would have to try another time. These statements were considered grim jokes, and no alarm was excited even on Wednesday when he again, and more seriously than ever before, expressed his intention to commit suicide. At about 6 o'clock yesterday morning a pistol-shot was heard by nearly all the inmates of the house, but to all it seemed to have been fired in the street, and no one paid any attention to the matter. About 9 o'clock Mrs. ANN JACOBY, supposing that SCHAID had gone out, opened the door of his room and saw him stretched a bloody corpse upon his bed. The head was bent somewhat backward, but the body was in an entirely natural position, and the blood being all upon the breast, it was plain, as a more minute examination subsequently showed, that he had shot himself through the breast, and must have died without a struggle. Notice was immediately sent through Capt. McDERMOTT, of the Eighth Precinct, to Coroner SCHIRMER, who held an inquest in the case. A verdict of death by suicide was rendered, and, a permit being given by the Coroner, the body was removed and buried by the Superintendent of the Out-door Poor.

Reprehensible Conduct.

Complaints have been made of malicious boys throwing stones at the passenger-cars of the Hudson River Road. A gentleman on the Albany express-train, yesterday, when near Scarborough, was so fortunate as to escape by about six inches having his head crushed by these villains, and this is not the first instance coming under our notice. Very vigorous measures should be taken by the authorities to arrest these offenders and bring them to a just punishment.

Second Annual Regatta of the Momus Yacht Club of Jersey City.

The second annual regatta of the Momus Yacht Club, of Jersey City, come off yesterday in the South Cove. The day was favorable for the crowd of spectators, but the slight breeze that was stirring did not give an opportunity for a display of speed or sailing. The course sailed was from the boat-house, at the foot of Henderson-street, eight times around the cove, a distance of ten miles. Seventeen entries were made. At 2 o'clock the first boat started, being followed within a few minutes' time by the others, the judges, Messrs. ELLSWORTH, PAULDING and BAKER, taking their position near the boat-house. The course was rapidly sailed over, no accident occurring worthy of mention except the falling overboard of one of the sailors. The first boat in at the starting point was the *Julia*, which arrived 3 o'clock, 39 minutes and 55 seconds, having started at 2 o'clock, 16 minutes and 30 seconds. The *Lackey* arrived next, at 3 o'clock, 43 minutes and 30 seconds, and by its allowance of time, won the race by 3 minutes and 25 seconds. The first prize, an elegant marine-glass, was awarded to her. The challenge cup, given by the Club to the fastest boat belonging to the Club, was awarded to the *Brogan*.

After the race a match was made between the *Lucy* and the *Corsair*, which resulted in a tie, the judges being unable to decide which yacht arrived at its destination first.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.

Application for Divorce on the Ground of Inhuman Treatment.

CHARLOTTE E. DALY brings an action, before Judge SUTHERLAND, in the Supreme Court, against her husband, JOSEPH B. DALY, to obtain a divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. It appeared that plaintiff, being fifteen years her husband's senior, was married to him in this City in 1864, she then keeping a boarding-house in Division-street. She claims that during her married life the defendant has repeatedly beaten and kicked her, and on one occasion attempted to stab her with a pair of scissors; that he had failed to support her, and finally deserted her. The case now comes before the Court on a motion for alimony, plaintiff alleging in support of her motion, that defendant has an income of $6,000 a year from his business, is the owner of sixteen lots of ground in Goshen, and that therefore $50 a week would be a fair allowance as alimony. Defendant on his part denied the charges of cruelty and desertion, and claims that plaintiff deserted him; that his income, instead of being $6,000, is only $1,500 a year, and his lots in Goshen are mortgaged to their full value.

Judge SUTHERLAND here inquired if counsel desired to have the case referred. Both counsel replied in the affirmative. "Then," replied the Judge, "I shall not refer it. I can form an opinion as well as a referee. Hand up your papers, and I shall decide upon some order in the case."

The Philadelphia Dog Shelter.

The Woman's Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which Mrs. CAROLINE E. WHITE is President, have founded in Philadelphia a Dog Refuge. Previous to the formation of this Home a notorious dog catcher was employed by the authorities to capture all stray dogs and destroy them. Under this arrangement scenes of great cruelty took place in the streets almost daily, followed by the brutal slaughter of the captured animals by clubs. These demoralizing scenes are now at an end, the authorities having given the matter up entirely to Mrs. WHITE and her coadjutors. A lot of ground was secured on the Lamb Tavern road, near Hart's-lane, and here the dogs' shelter has been erected. The lot is partly occupied by a small dwelling, and partly by a quadrangular inclosure, bounded by a high board fence. The dog inclosure is again divided into two parts, one for the dogs which are reclaimed by their owners, and which are returned on payment of a fine of $2, and the other for the unreclaimed dogs, most of whom are mongrels. Around the sides of the inclosures are shelters for the dogs, and they have a large piece of ground to run over. They are well fed until reclaimed by the owners or destroyed. Under the rear part of the dwelling is a walled inclosure about twelve feet long, five feet wide and three feet deep. This is air-tight when the doors are closed. The bottom of it is level with the ground where the unclaimed dogs are kept and has a door opening in that direction. The animals to be killed are put in this place, the doors closed, and from a room above carbonic acid gas, generated in a cask containing water, whiting and sulphuric acid, is forced down through a pipe among the dogs in the air-tight room. In about two minutes they are all dead. The officers of the Society catch the dogs with nets in the street. Mr. BERGH is making an attempt to have a similar institution in this City for the reception of all vagrant dogs. He will also erect a suitable place in which to destroy horses which have become unfit for further use.

Capt. Samuels' Libel Suit Against the Evening Post—Judge Barnard on the Press and the Judiciary.

It will be remembered that about a year ago a report appeared in the columns of the *Evening Post* to the effect that Capt. SAMUELS, who had just previously sailed Mr. BENNETT'S yacht in an unsuccessful race across the Atlantic, had committed suicide. The *Post* appeared on the following morning with an editorial correcting the error and making all the amends possible. Capt. SAMUELS, nevertheless, commenced a libel suit in the Supreme Court against WILLIAM C. BRYANT, laying his damages at $10,000. Subsequently plaintiff's lawyer took judgment against defendant in default of an answer, and the case was sent before a Sheriff's jury, who assessed damages at the full amount claimed. A motion was then made before Judge BARNARD to have the default opened, but, his decision being delayed, a motion was recently made before Judge SUTHERLAND, in Supreme Court Chambers, for the same purpose. Judge SUTHERLAND declined to interfere, and now Judge BARNARD renders his decision expressed in an opinion as follows:

"I had intended soon after the argument of this motion to have granted the application to set aside the assessment of damages. Business of the Court of a more pressing character has thus far delayed me. I have been reminded of my remissness by an additional motion made by Mr. BLACK, purporting to be attorney for the plaintiff, before another Judge to decide the case for me. The Judge, if I have been informed rightly remarked that the case should have been decided long before this. If that is so, it certainly was not proper for him to utter it as he has cases before him undecided that were argued more than three years since. The object of this counsel in moving as he did, must have been to have obtained by clamor, or a suppression of truth, a decision that he was not entitled to.

I intend now to put an end to his impatience by granting the motion. The inquest is set aside, and the case restored to the calendar for trial before a Sheriff's jury. It is idle and foolish to sue an editor of a paper for a libel that he knew nothing about, and is willing to render any proper redress that a mistake calls for."

Police Trials.

Commissioner MANIERRE yesterday investigated twenty-nine complaints against Policemen, which were chiefly of a trivial character for minor breaches of discipline. Patrolman LEVINS, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was charged with improper conduct by W. CUSHING, of No. 868 Third-avenue, in arresting him for his taking exceptions to some words used by the officer on a street-car. A similar charge was made against Patrolman McCARTHY, Eighth Precinct, by Mrs. POLLOCK, of No. 69 Wooster-street. Her story was that some disorderly women were fighting opposite her house, and McCARTHY separating them without arresting them, she said that if they had been decent he would have taken them in. She stated that he then turned upon her, followed her into her house, abused her, and finally arrested her. His story was that she interfered with him in the discharge of his duties, and was very abusive. Capt. McDERMOTT stated that she was greatly excited when brought in, but as she had a family he did not lock her up. The case was referred to the Board.

Commissioners of Docks—Clearing the East River Front.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Docks yesterday, a report and resolution were adopted, directing the removal of all obstructions on the East River front, between Pier No. 1 and Delancey-street, before the 1st of October next, said obstructions consisting of lumber, coal, bricks, hay, elevators, sheds, hay-barges, &c. If the owners of the property do not comply with the order, then the Commissioners will remove the obstructions at the owner's expense.

On petition of J. W. STEVENS, a pier was ordered to be built at the foot of Forty-sixth-street, North River.

The slip near pier No. 37, North River, was ordered to be dredged. The end of the pier, foot of Thirty-third-street, East River, was leased to J. EUDALL, at $1,000 per annum, payable in advance.

The Engineer in Chief was directed to have the boilers of the two steam tugs employed by the Department reinspected. The Board then adjourned.

Claims Against the Department of Public Instruction.

Several years since the Board of Education passed a by-law forbidding the Trustees of the public schools to incur expenses exceeding $50 per month on account of any school; but notwithstanding this, the Trustees, in 1869 and 1870, ran up bills to an amount exceeding $18,000. These the Department has refused to pay. The claimants, chiefly mechanics and working men, have held several meetings on the subject, and last night they met again at Germania Hall, when a Committee, consisting of Messrs. BERRIAN, MILLER, O'MALLY and RODGERS, reported that they had consulted counsel on the subject, and had been advised that their claims were good. They also stated that a legal gentleman had undertaken to collect them on receiving a per centage on the aggregate amount. Mr. HULL, the gentleman referred to, said that he would take up their case provided all interested joined in, but not otherwise. He had consulted Messrs. JARVIS, LEWIS, and other members of the Department of Public Instruction, and they had assured him the Department was determined to cut off all such unauthorized expenses as these, and that these claims could neither be coaxed through, nor bought through, but that they must be fought through. He was of opinion, however, that a sort of compromise might be effected; that the Board might be induced to audit these claims, on the understanding that a suit should be brought on one of them, but that the decision of the Courts should only be held as a precedent in future cases, and should not apply to these claims. He was not sure that this could be done, but, if authorized, he would try. He had not looked much into the law on the subject, but felt tolerably certain that the claims were good against the Department. A gentleman said that in 1866 similar claims to these had been brought before the Courts, and payment had been enforced. The by-law, in fact, had no legal effect. Several claimants then came forward and signed the agreement to employ counsel, after which the meeting adjourned.

INDIAN TRADITIONS.

Legends of the Muscogees—How They Came East of the Mississippi.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

OKMULGEE, CREEK NATION, I. T., }
Aug. 10, 1871. }

Having to stop here for a few days, I have made the acquaintance of a very intelligent citizen who is well versed in the legends and traditions of this nation, and from him I have gathered the following account or history of themselves, viz.: 2,600 moons, or 200 years before they ever saw a white man, their medicine men or prophets told them they were to migrate eastward until they met a white race; that they would conquer all before them until they met the pale face, who would beat them in battle, and they would have to recede before him until they would be entirely surrounded by white men. In obedience to their medicine men they started eastward. They were then a powerful tribe, and called themselves Mus-co-gees, which name they still retain, and lived, as they now suppose, in Mexico. In their wanderings the first tribe they met was the Co-war-sar-tees, who were traveling south; this band divided, and part kept on south; the other part joined and was adopted by this nation. They next heard of a nation which spoke the same language, used the same medicine, and whooped the same war-whoop, who were known as Tuck-a-batch-ees. That part of the nation of which I have been writing called themselves, as before, Mus-co-gees, but were ruled by the Cow-e-tas. The Cow-e-tas sought and found the Tuck-a-batch-ees, and, finding that they were the same race, they made a league of perpetual friendship, and agreed to "always be friends and brothers," and that there should be two chiefs, one from the Tuck-a-batch-ees and one from the Cow-e-tas; that each chief should be supreme in his own town, and that the two chiefs and principal warriors should meet and make laws, which should govern the whole nation, but not interfere with the municipal affairs of the different towns. The traditions of the Tuck-a-batch-ees correspond precisely with those of the Cow-e-tas. Before proceeding further, I will say that in 1849 a band of Indians was found on the Rio Grande, in Mexico, by some of the Mus-co-gees, speaking the same language and having the same traditions, manners and customs as that portion of their own nation known as Cow-ar-sar-tus Mus-co-gees, and were supposed to be that portion that continued south. They then resumed their march eastward until they came to the Alabamas, a tribe living (as is supposed, in the southern part of Arkansas) west of the "Father of Waters," which tribe they defeated in a pitched battle, and drove from their homes. The Mus-co-gees took possession of their towns and fields, and rested for awhile from their labors and travels; but hearing the Alabamas had again settled, built new towns and opened new fields, which were waving with "tall, yellow corn," they followed, and found them near where New-Madrid now is, again defeated them, drove them off and took possession, and lived upon their spoils until, learning the Alabamas had again settled and improved the country of Southern Ilanoise, they again followed and despoiled them. The Alabamas then thought they would get entirely away from their enemies; so they never stopped until they reached what is now the State of Mississippi, where they again settled. In the course of time the warriors and hunters of the Muscogees found out where their old prey had secreted themselves, and the nation again took up their line of march for Mississippi, found, defeated, and again drove them from their homes. The often-defeated and now hopeless tribe sought the East, as they had traveled north and south without relief, and, traveling until they came to the banks of a beautiful river, their chief made the now celebrated exclamation, "Al-a-bam-a, Al-a-bam-a;" in English, "Here we rest, here we rest." Accordingly they again went to work and made themselves new homes, but their old enemies were not done with them yet, and, hearing where they were they again prepared to attack them. The Alabamas, hearing of their intention, sent messengers to the Mus-co-gees, saying, "Do not whip us any more; tell us what you want us to do and we will do it." A council was held, and it was resolved to adopt the Alabamas, which was accordingly done, but a short time before the pale faces were met. This is their tradition of how they come to be east of the Mississippi, and has been handed down from father to son by the chiefs and prophets, the father always enjoining it upon the son to faithfully give it in charge to his son, and so their history has been preserved. This was related to my informant by ROLEY McINTOSH, the last hereditary chief of the Cow-e-tas, as TUC-A-BAT-CHY MICCO was the last of the hereditary chiefs of Tuck-a-batch-ee town. Between 1855-60 the office of chief became elective, and any citizen of the nation who is an Indian is competent to hold the office. They obtained the name of Creek from the white man, because their settlements were always made on the streams, they never settling on the broad prairies. Their tradition also says that the Chickasaws were only one day behind them in their migration, and that they would set up a pole in camp perfectly perpendicular, and whichever way the pole would lean next morning they (the Chickasaws) would follow. When they got to the Mississippi their pole would not lean, but stood perfectly erect, consequently they thought that that was to be their future home, and they located and stayed there until found and "pushed" out by the white man.

The Mus-co-gees were once a powerful nation, and they always delivered battle to any nation they met, and were almost always successful. If their enemies proved to be brave, and were defeated, the Mus-co-gees invariably adopted them, but always reserved the right to govern to the two towns above mentioned. As a consequence of this adoption, they are a confederation composed in part of the two mentioned towns, the Alabamas, above spoken of, Natchez, Euchains, Hit-chi-ties, Bo-luc-shies, Par-lar-chies, Ta-las-sies, and many others I can't remember.

The way they became involved in the war of 1812 was as follows: TECUMSEH was half Shawnee and half Creek, or Mus-co-gee, his mother being a Creek woman. He visited the Creek nation, and endeavored to enlist the nation into his league, then forming, and which afterward became so celebrated and such a terror to the whites. The chiefs, knowing their own weakness, and remembering their traditions, resisted all his blandishments and declined to enter into the league. But TECUMSEH, like all truly great men, did not despair of his purpose, and it would be a great thing to have the most powerful nation of the South as his friends and allies in the powerful combination which he was forming; if they entered it he was sure of the other smaller nations; so he induced some of the younger warriors to go home with him, and upon their taking their leave of him for home he said: "War is certain; war is sure, and I will drive the hated pale face from the hunting grounds of my fathers. When I inaugurate the war I will stamp my foot, and the earth will tremble; when you feel it, be sure war has begun, and I hope to meet the young braves of my mother's tribe, and see them do deeds worthy of their famous fathers, long since gathered in the happy hunting grounds." It so happened that when these braves had reached Georgia the earthquake which sunk New-Madrid, and which was felt so sensibly in the valley of the Mississippi, occurred. The rude eloquence of the great Shawnee had had a powerful effect on the young warriors who accompanied him, and when the earthquake came they believed TECUMSEH had inaugurated war by scalping some of the defenseless Georgians and took the scalps in triumph home. They had but little influence, and when they sent the scalps and red sticks or war-clubs around to the different towns they were only received by a few, the nation by a large majority deciding to aid the United States. This nation now numbers about 14,000 souls, and has made the negroes citizens. Their election for chief takes place every four years, and occurs on the first Monday in September. The Council is composed of the house of kings and house of warriors, and meets the first Monday in October.

Knowing the legends of the native Americans will soon be entirely lost, I have put on record this one of one of, if not the, most powerful tribes the white man has had to encounter in the "Sunny South."

Romantic Marriages in New-Hampshire.

Of the preliminaries of a marriage about to be celebrated in Exeter, N. H., a correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* gossips thus:

"Some months ago, a gentleman residing in Illinois, wrote to an official in the youngest city in New-England, stating that he was desirous of procuring a good wife; that he had heard so much of the excellence of the daughters of the Bay State, he was fully persuaded they would make the best of wives, and he requested the the names of a few Haverhill ladies. The official, satisfied of the good standing of his correspondent, promptly forwarded to him the names of a few ladies, to each of whom the would-be Benedict despatched a letter, requesting an answer, with a view to further correspondence if mutually agreeable. One of the answers he received was from a native and resident of this town, who at that time was in Haverhill 'teaching the young idea how to shoot.' Hers was a well-worded straightforward epistle, and the recipient was at once impressed with the intelligence and good sense manifested by the writer. A correspondence ensued, which as it progressed served to strengthen the favorable opinion each had formed of the other; photographs were exchanged, and, to make a long story short, an engagement of marriage was entered into, and the gentleman is expected here shortly, when he will return to his Western home, with his singularly-won bride. The lady is well educated, of spotless reputation, and possesses the necessary qualifications to make happy the home of her husband, who is a gentleman of integrity, culture and wealth, and well provided with the goods of this world. He is largely engaged in mercantile pursuits.

But this is not a solitary instance of an Exeter lady contracting marriage under such romantic circumstances. A few years ago one of our factory operatives was recommended to a gentleman residing in San Francisco as a person likely to make him a good wife, by a mutual friend. He wrote to her, a correspondence was opened, cartes de visite were exchanged, and in a short time they were betrothed. Being unable conveniently to leave his business to come on here, the gentleman sent his fiancée a check for $500, with which she procured a bridal outfit, and started alone for San Francisco to marry the man she had never yet seen. Their nuptials were celebrated soon after her arrival, and the union has proved a most felicitous one."

RAIDS ON KENTUCKY KUKLUX.

Brisk Business for the United States Marshals—Kuklux Operations in Ohio, Clay and Estill Counties.

The Kuklux in Kentucky are being stirred up at last unpleasantly by the Marshals and the United States troops, and recently several of these offenders have been captured. Of some of the arrests and their cause the Louisville *Commercial* of Tuesday speaks thus:

"Yesterday three persons, charged with being Kuklux, were brought into the city by a detachment of United States soldiers from Estill. They were TOM GILBERT, Captain of the Cobb Mountain Company Kuklux; KELSEY COX and WILL GILLEM, who escaped from the hall of the United States Court-room a few weeks ago, while waiting, with others, examination before the United States Commissioner. GILBERT was arrested in Caswell, Tenn., where he had been hiding for some weeks. GILLEM was caught in Barboursville, and COX in Fitchburg, Estill County. They were all arrested, we believe, by Capt. BLACKWELL, Deputy Sheriff of Estill County. The soldiers also brought up a negro boy named DAVE PREWITT, who is charged with shooting and killing one JOE CURRY, on the night of the 3d of August. So much has been written about this case, and so much abuse has been heaped upon Capt. MORSE, of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, stationed at Estill Furnace, that we will give the history of the transaction, which seemed to threaten at one time a collision between the State and military authorities.

LAFAYETTE PREWITT, a negro, lived on Red River, in Powell County, on the Estill line, and had been summoned as a witness against the Kuklux in some of their transactions in that section. On the night of the 3d of August, three or four disguised mounted men came to PREWITT'S wife and asked for her husband. She told them he was not at home, and they replied that if she didn't tell where he was, they would kill the last one of them. She went to her son DAVE, (who seems to be a quiet, inoffensive negro boy,) who was asleep, and awoke him, telling what the men wanted. The disguised men called for DAVE to come out, but he refused. They then rode down the hill, dismounted and tied their horses. The boy heard them coming back and got his gun, and, believing that they would carry their threat into execution, fired at the crowd as they approached the house, the shot killing one JOE CURRY. He then fled, and next day was arrested under a warrant from W. M. ADAIR, United States Commissioner, and given in charge of Capt. MORSE, in command of a company of United States troops at Fitchburg. The State authorities demanded him, and the Captain refused to give the prisoner up, having no authority to do so. They were keen for the blood of this negro boy, who had shot a man who was one of a crowd that had come to do violence to his father. Misrepresentation, falsehood and abuse were heaped on this officer by Kuklux Press and partisans, and we make this statement to show that he could not act otherwise than he did.

RAID INTO CLAY COUNTY.

On the 15th of August, Deputy United States Marshal A. R. FREDERICK, accompanied by a detachment of twenty-two men from Company D, Seventh United States Cavalry, under command of Lieut. SCOTT, left Mt. Vernon for the purpose of capturing a notorious desperado named RUSSELL BOWLEN (alias 'Little-eyed Russell') and his band of Kuklux, whose headquarters were at the head of Rockcastle River, in Clay County. They had defied the authorities and escaped arrest for many months. The detachment rode all night, and remained secreted in the woods during the day. They reached the neighborhood of the gang just before daylight of the second day. They learned that RUSSELL BOWLEN and his brother JOSEPH were at the house of a woman of doubtful reputation named POWELL. They surrounded the house and captured the two BOWLENS in bed, and they were placed in the custody of Lieut. SCOTT. Mr. FREDERICK then took two men and started to arrest a desperado named SOL. HALCUM, about two miles distant, pressing a guide into service. On reaching HALCUM'S house the Marshal called out 'Where is Sol?' and received the reply from HALCUM'S wife, 'He's in the crib.' He then ordered his men to go to the crib, and the woman, for the first time suspecting their business, remarked, 'I really don't know where he is.' FREDERICK and his men ran for the crib, and as they approached it a man leaped out of the door. The Marshal ordered him to surrender, but he jumped back and closed the crib door. Five seconds were given him to surrender in, but, instead of complying, he made a furious leap to escape through the door. He was confronted with the Marshal's revolver, and a shot was discharged at him. The darkness of the hour saved his life, and he jumped back into the crib and held the door, which was soon broken down, and FREDERICK jumped in, when HALCUM shouted, 'I'll surrender,' and was brought out. As he stepped outside, he attempted to knock the soldiers down, but a leveled pistol in the Marshal's hand quieted him. RUSSELL and JOSEPH BOWLEN and SOL. HALCUM were brought to Louisville yesterday, and held in bonds of $1,000 each to answer. These fellows at one time headed an organization of 125 men to resist the power of the Government and commit all manner of lawlessness.

THE ALLIES OF THE DOMINANT PARTY.

A correspondent writes us from Hartford, Ohio County, under date of Aug. 18: 'Our county has been fortunately exempt from Kuklux outrages for a long time, and it was hoped that the Republican gain in this, as in other counties, would be quietly admitted, and the result accepted by the Democrats. But we have been mistaken; they could not brook defeat, and they must needs bring into use their infernal instrument of revenge—the Kuklux Klan. About a mile and a half east of Hartford lives an old farmer of respectability and worth, who has been known as one of "Harlan's proselytes," because he voted for and advocated Gen. HARLAN'S election. A few nights ago he was dragged from his bed by a gang of masked men, near midnight, blindfolded and led away some 600 yards, when his hands were tightly bound and then secured to a tree. Here he was brutally whipped, and left in an unnatural position, to be found nearly twelve hours after by his old wife and daughters. The cruel treatment and the nature of the outrage was such that the old man's life is despaired of. This outrage remains uninvestigated by the authorities. The old gentleman cast his first vote for a Republican at the last election, and he will hardly live to cast another.' 'There is no lawlessness in our State,' say the Democratic Press."

The Syracuse Standard.

We are requested to republish the following article from the Syracuse *Standard*, and we do so willingly:

TO THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

> The Syracuse *Standard*, whose chief editor and proprietor comes to the City once a month to draw his installment of a $4,000 salary, which Tammany Hall pays him for doing nothing, has taken upon itself to forestall the action of the State Convention, and admit the Tammany Republican delegates in advance.—*New-York Times.*

It is about time to stop the circulation of the chief allegation in the above extract, which the TIMES has persistently iterated and reiterated for the last few weeks. It is of no sort of consequence who edits the *Standard* so long as its utterances are consistent with the best interests of the party and the country. It may be proper to state, however, for the information of the TIMES that the gentleman to whom it so recklessly alludes is in no sense an editor of this paper. His connection with it is confined to a small share in its proprietorship, and he has at no time dictated, or desired to dictate, the policy it should pursue. He is content to leave its editorial management in the hands of those to whom it has been confided by the articles of agreement to which he is a party.

But the fact of his proprietorship furnishes no reason why he should be grossly misrepresented. He does not go to New-York once a month to draw his salary. He stays in that City and earns the salary which is paid him for honest work. He has been in Syracuse but three, at the most four, times during the present year. The duties of his position require his personal supervision, and as a faithful public servant he gives them his personal attention. So much for this.

The TIMES knows perfectly well the circumstances under which he was appointed to office in New-York City. It knows that the bill under which a non-partisan Tax Commission was appointed received the almost unanimous support of the Republican members of the Legislature which passed it. The gentleman indicated received his appointment as a Republican, and holds it without any connection with Tammany Hall. He had already proved his fidelity to the party upon the battle-field and in high civic position in this State, and his appointment was a just recognition of his merits. If the TIMES is honest it will state these facts to its readers:

1. That Gen. H. A. BARNUM is not an editor of the *Standard*.
2. That he does not hold a sinecure, but does honest work for honest pay, and is constant in the discharge of his duties at the place where it devolves upon him to perform those duties.
3. That the appointment was made by the Republican Tax Commissioners, under the provisions of a bill which received the almost undivided vote of the Republican members of the Legislature which passed it.

We respectfully ask the TIMES to give the same publicity to this statement as it has given to its original allegations. If we are to war among ourselves, let us have an honorable warfare. Because the TIMES does not agree with us as to the particular body of delegates which shall be admitted to the State Convention from New-York, that is no reason why it should misrepresent either this journal or the gentleman whose personality it has dragged into the discussion.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Discouraging reports of the grape crop come from Western New-York. The bunches rapidly decay.

A colored member of the South Carolina Legislature has sued a negro barber in Charleston for damages for refusing to shave him.

Hon. AVERY W. SEVERANCE, of Oswego, is said to have written a letter declining a nomination for State Senator.

It is intimated that Ex-Mayor FORT, Republican, and Mayor PAGE, Democrat, of Oswego, will run for the Assembly.

The number of members of the Legislature of Minnesota having been doubled, it has become necessary to remodel the interior of the State Capitol.

A black man and white woman, recently married in Georgia, have been fined $1,000 for "miscegenation," and, in default, sent to jail for six months.

Connecticut's statues of TRUMBULL and SHERMAN are to be exhibited in the State-house, in Hartford, for a month, and then shipped to Washington for the National Capitol.

United States Senator MORRILL's daughter ANNIE fractured one of her ankles by being thrown from a carriage in Readfield, Me., a few days ago.

Visitors from the South and West have found Boston a most tempting watering-place within the past five or six days.—*Boston Transcript.*] "Lead us not into temptation."

A Philadelphia doctor professes to be able to relieve people who are bewildered. The National Democratic Executive Committee should secure his exclusive services at once.

The creditors of SAMUEL F. BENNETT have decided to make an attempt to obtain a new trial of the already celebrated insurance suits.

The total valuation of Boston this year is $612,663,550. The taxable value of bank shares of the city is $61,519,541. The increase in the total valuation since 1870 is $28,574,150.

A Hartford man suggests in a note to the *Courant* that the Deaf and Dumb Asylum ought, for the benefit of the inmates, to be removed to a more quiet place.

Gen. WASHBURNE says in a card published in Wisconsin papers that "there is no kind of public improvement that he is not in favor of, the tendency of which will supply the State's greatest want—cheap transportation."

A resident of Wisconsin, named SAGE, has given $250,000 for a college for women in Ithaca, and promised $100,000 more on certain conditions, one being that attendance at morning prayers in the chapel shall be compulsory.

Senator SCHURZ has written to Nashville, Tenn., that he is not able now to say when he can accept the invitation to speak on political affairs in that city. The invitation came from Hon. HENRY S. FOOTE!

Gen. BUTLER's daughter, the wife of Senator AMES, of Mississippi, at present sojourning in Lowell, Mass., was safely delivered of a son Tuesday evening. Mother and child are doing well.

Two young Virginians, desperately in love with the same young lady, had a fierce fight with riding whips and knives, as they were riding home with her on horseback from church on Sunday. One of them received an ugly cut the whole length of his face.

President POTTER's father-in-law, JOSEPH W. FULLER, of Troy, is about to erect a house for his home on the grounds of Union College, in Schenectady. He has also added $10,000 to the College fund, and the President's house is to become the property of the institution.

President LITTLEJOHN, of the Midland Railroad, and Alderman EDLAND, of Oswego, had an angry encounter in that city on Tuesday, which ended for the time by the remark of one that he was not afraid to meet the other at any time or place, or under any circumstances.

The President and directors of the Connecticut Valley Railroad made an excursion to Saybrook, yesterday, to celebrate the opening of the road. The officers of towns which have aided the road and all the heaviest stockholders were invited.

As a Richmond young lady was standing talking with a young gentleman in the street on Sunday morning, her dress suddenly burst into a blaze. The gentleman took off his coat and threw it around her, and thus saved her life. Thus did one spark prevent the evil results of another.

Prof. C. H. HITCHCOCK, of the New-Hampshire Geological Survey, has discovered the Labrador spar formation, which is next to the oldest rock, in ledges, in that State. This rock has never before been found in New-England, but is found in connection with the ores of iron among the Adirondack Mountains.

A Kentucky young lady, shortly before her death, four weeks ago, spoke sadly to a mocking-bird which had been her pet, saying, "Don't sing, birdie; you annoy me." The bird's song ceased, and though after her death her friends strove to induce it to sing once more, all their efforts were unavailing; refusing food, it pined away, and in a short time it died.

Gen. BUTLER has accepted an invitation to speak in Ware, Mass., saying that it will give him the sincerest pleasure to meet his friends in the western part of the State, of whom he has special remembrance for their patriotic aid in raising one of the best regiments that accompanied him to New-Orleans. He adds that he feels certain that where his soldiers are there will his friends be.

It is said the white Republicans of South Carolina favor the nomination of Ex-Gov. ORR for Governor, with F. L. CARDOZO, the present Secretary of State, for Lieutenant-Governor. On the Democratic side, Gens. J. B. KERSHAW, M. C. BUTLER, and JAMES CONNER are mentioned in connection with the nomination for Governor.

That was rather an impolite Southern stump orator who, in commencing his address, said: "I intend to speak plain English to you, Democrats. I would like to have you listen to me calmly. I do not come here to stun you with any oratorical eloquence. I want to enlighten you, and it will not take much of an orator to do that."

That remarkable address of the Boston Young Democracy contains this: "We must have it understood—briefly, broadly, and comprehensively—that we are for the National Constitution, as it is; that we regard it as our first, last, and only guide, and from its parchment folds we would not erase a single letter or a single line." And this: "For the destruction of human slavery and the elevation of the negro to citizenship in the land where he was born, and on the soil that he has tilled, every true Democrat will thank God."

That THOMAS EWING, Jr., is not one of the Brooklyn *Eagle's* favorites may be inferred from its remark that the Democratic Party has had quite too much of him, and that a man who can be a candidate for District-Attorney of Washington, Senator from Kansas, and Governor of Ohio, all in less than two years, and then denounce carpet-bagging in able and eloquent terms, is a person of a too brilliant consistency to be trusted with office. The *Eagle* says more and harder things of him, but perhaps this will satisfy EWING.

Signal Officer SINGLETON, of St. Louis, alluding to some statements respecting discrepancies between Government reports of the weather, the state of the thermometer, &c., and those made by private individuals, says: "A thermometer should be placed in an open space, out of the vicinity of high buildings, or any object that impedes the free circulation of air. It should face the north, to be always in the shade, should be twelve inches from every neighboring object, should be about fifteen feet from the ground, and should be protected against its own radiation to the sky, and against the light reflected from neighboring objects, or the ground itself. The thermometer should be read rapidly as possible, as the heat from the body or the breath influences the instrument. I have taken a thermometer belonging to a gentleman in this city, that read 7° above the standard instrument in this office, and after removing the back, which was of metal, painted black and varnished, (with a radiating power of 77° at night,) placed it in my instrument shelter, and after ascertaining the error, from my standard, (which was but 3-10°, the instrument being an imported article and very fine,) I found it to read exactly with the standard. Out of 470 observations at all hours of the day and night it varied but once, and then the variance was but 2-10°."

An attentive correspondent at Chester writes us an account of the remarkable effects produced by a lightning-stroke at Deep River, Conn., during a recent storm. At the moment, a butcher was in the act of delivering a piece of meat to a lady at the house of Mr. JOSEPH SMITH. Our correspondent says the bolt seemed to divide, one portion striking a tree and the butcher's horse, knocking the latter down and melting the metallic ring in his harness, but not greatly injuring him; the other striking the house, and damaging the interior somewhat, then passing out through the door and knocking the butcher senseless, and, while not touching the lady, striking another gentleman behind her and knocking him senseless also.

The Massachusetts State Board of Health have sent out a circular, in which they call the attention of the health authorities of cities and towns to the fact that Asiatic cholera is now advancing westward from Eastern Europe, and say that while there need be no undue alarm, there is cause for increased vigilance on the part of all who are responsible for the condition of public health. The people are urged to look closely after their own premises, to give close attention to personal cleanliness, to be temperate both in eating and drinking, and to pursue their usual avocations without fear, that thus they may be prepared for Asiatic cholera if it comes, and in any case save many lives, which would otherwise be lost from kindred diseases which are always among us.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar, 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
6—In re trusts under will of O. DeForest Grant.	68—Nichols vs. Hunt.
20—Godfrey vs. Tully.	72—Shepherd vs. Thompson et al.
37—Rieser vs. Rieser.	96—Stiner et al. vs. Cong. "Toel Zedek."
61—Smith vs. Ogden, Jr.	113—Looran vs. Mecheady.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part III.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
6227—Crocker vs. Levy.	7149—Jones vs. Jones.
6244—Seaman vs. Pearce.	7150—Simon vs. Levy.
5765—Wolf vs. Curnen.	7151—Duval vs. Lally.
6837—Zeitner vs. Rozenblatt.	7152—VanValkenburgh vs. Kinner.
7062—Payne vs. Archer.	7153—Nixon vs. Brickwedd.
7098—Coffee vs. Ries.	6245—Carter vs. Miner.
7147—Quinn vs. Williams.	6247—Weber vs. Vollhardt.
7148—Hoyt vs. Oppenheim.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 24.

By Judge Sutherland.

In the matter of Mary E. Hickey, a supposed lunatic; motion granted.

In the matter of the application of John Zeckler, guardian, &c.; order, as modified, granted.

In the matter of the appointment of a trustee under the will of H. W. Ogden, deceased; report confirmed and motion granted.

John Halsy *vs.* Anna Halsy; order granted.

Millard *vs.* Allen et al.; order granted.

In the matter of the trusts created by the will and testament of S. Deforest Grant, &c.; motion granted.

Lydia A. A. M. Mattner *vs.* Berthold F. A. Mattner; report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

In the matter of the application of A. C. Stuyvesant for the appointment of a new trustee; report confirmed, and bond affirmed and order made.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 24.

By Judge McCunn.

John McDonald *vs.* Sarah James et al.; motion to vacate injunction granted.

Adelaide A. Hunt *vs.* John W. Hunt; judgment of divorce granted.

By Judge Monell.

Louis Hallen *vs.* Catharine Hallen; order settled.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUDGE BLATCHFORD.

The United States vs. Joseph H. Stiner, Cornelius J. Dankle, Georgina Dankle, Bernard Heller and Adolph Isaacson.—Judge BLATCHFORD rendered a decision in this suit yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court. The proceedings were commenced on a creditor's bill, based on a judgment which was rendered by the United States in an action in the District Court against the defendants, Stiner, Cornelius J. Dankle and Heller, on the 23d of March, 1870. This judgment was docketed against these parties on the 25th of March, 1870, for $11,040. On the execution issued upon this judgment $106 72 was made, the Marshal's expenses being $109 16. Less this sum of $106 72 the judgment and the execution remained unsatisfied. The judgment was rendered against Stiner as principal and the others as sureties in a stipulation given for release of property seized in a suit *in rem*, brought by the United States against such property found in the distillery premises of Stiner for a forfeiture of the same for alleged violation of the Revenue law. The bill was brought to reach some real estate in Thirty-third and Twenty-fifth streets, which formerly belonged to Cornelius J. Dankle, and which was, by a deed of November, 1869, at 2:55 P. M., conveyed to the defendant Isaacson, who, by a lease dated Nov. 1, 1869, and recorded June 12, 1870, leased to Cornelius J. Dankle, and which Isaacson conveyed to the defendant, Georgina Dankle, by a deed dated Jan. 1, 1870, and recorded May 4, 1870. After the execution of the stipulation, and prior to the recovery of the judgment in question, and at or before 12 o'clock M. Dec. 29, 1869, the jury rendered a verdict in the suit for the forfeiture condemning the property seized, whereupon decree of condemnation was duly entered. The bill alleged that the instruments above referred to were made without consideration, and not in good faith, but with the connivance of the two Dankles and Isaacson for the purpose of defrauding the Government, and transferring to Georgina Dankle the ostensible ownership of the property, in view of the liability of Cornelius J. Dankle, under the stipulation he had given, and the rendering of the verdict and decree, and the judgment and execution issued upon that verdict, so as to prevent the Government from levying upon and selling any of the property in question in satisfaction of their recovery and demand. The bill prays for an injunction to restrain the Dankles and Isaacson from alienating or incumbering the property in question, and for a receiver of the property, Stiner, Cornelius J. Dankle and Helle. To this bill an answer was filed by the Dankles, to the effect that when Dankles conveyed the property to Isaacson, he did not owe the plaintiffs any money, and did not become judgment creditors of his until March 25, 1870; and that the conveyance to Isaacson was made in pursuance of an agreement entered into prior to Nov. 1, 1869, by which a cash payment of $2,000 was to be made by Isaacson to Dankle on the delivery of the deed, and Isaacson was to give promissory notes to Dankle, and make other payments secured by mortgage. Isaacson, not being able to pay the notes, made an agreement with her to sell her the premises for a consideration, which is not specified, and the premises were conveyed to her. It is claimed that the plaintiffs were not judgment creditors at the time of the conveyance to Isaacson, or at the time of the conveyance to Dankle. Having reviewed the facts of the litigation in detail, Judge BLATCHFORD suggested that an amendment be made in the bill that the matter in dispute exceed the sum of $500, and then an injunction will issue enjoining Dankle from making any transfer of said real estate, and from incumbering the same; and a receiver will be appointed of said real estate, and of all the property, equitable interests, things in action, and effects of Dankle. If notice of the motion is not necessary as to Stiner and Heller, the receivership will extend to their property.

Thomas Simons (Assistant District-Attorney) for plaintiff; John Winslow for Dankle and wife.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 24.

FIRST BOARD.

$750 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, small.......114
1,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '64.114
500 do......small.114
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.114⅛
10,000 S. C. 6s, n., Jan. & July.......... 57⅛
1,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 96
6,000 La. St. 6s. n..... 61⅛
3,000 Erie 4th M...... 89⅛
10,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d... 94⅛
1,000 Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo..........100⅛
3,000 C. Pac. G. bds...100
25,000 U. Pac. R. 1st.. 88¾
2,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. 83¾
5,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf 86
13,000 B. & S. Ill. 1st 8s, S. F. bds..... 97
2,000 Chi. & N.W. con. 92⅛
30,000 T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div......... 86⅛
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s.103
1,000 C. & Pitts. 4th... 84
14,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st 91⅛
2,000 O. & Miss. C. bds 93⅛
4,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st.107⅛
9,000 C. & T. S. F. bds.101⅛
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st 88⅛
2,000 N. Mo. 1st....... 84⅛
5,000 A. D. & I. Co. 7s. 98
3,000 M. & E. 1st M...105
50 Bank of Com......117
100 Reading R....b. c.114⅛
10 Continental Bank. 99⅛
13 Park Bank........157
5 Cen. Nat. Bank...106⅛
10 Del. & Hud. Canal.119
300 Quick. Mining... 13
200 Pac. M. S. Co. b. c. 51⅛
800 do.............. 51⅛
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 48⅛
100 Erie R........... 30⅛
100 Erie R. Pf....... 60
1000 L. S. & M.S. R.s3.111⅛
1000 do...........111⅛
100 Panama R........ 63⅛
400 Union Pac. R..... 32⅛
200 do.....b30. 32⅛
200 do...bet. call. 32⅛
300 Chi. & N. W. R... 70⅛
200 do.......... 70⅛
200 do...bet. call. 70⅛
15 C. & N. W. Pf..... 92⅛
100 do...bet. call. 92⅛
100 do.......... 92
50 C., C., C. & I. R.... 88
500 N. J. Cen. R.......106⅛
100 M. & St. P. R...... 61⅛
100 M. & St. P. R. Pf. 81
600 Tol., Wab. & W.R. 63⅛
500 do......... 63⅛
500 Del., L. & W. R...108⅛
500 Bost., H. & E. R... 2⅛
50 do.......... 2⅛
100 Ohio & M. R. Pf.. 79
15 Rome & W. R.....115

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C..118⅛
44,000 do.........b3.119
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C.. '62.114⅛
2,000 do......small.114⅛
6,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65,n.113⅛
9,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.113⅛
9,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.114⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 75⅛
2,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. bs. 98⅛
1,000 B'klyn 7s, P. L.105
600 W. U. Tel......... 61⅛
100 do...bet. call. 62
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co.. 52⅛
100 do...bet. call. 52⅛
500 do.......... 52⅛
1100 do.......... 52⅛
3300 do.......... 52⅛
100 Md. Coal Co....... 30⅛
1100 N. Y. C. & H. R. b.c. 96⅛
20,000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs. 95⅛
20,000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs., bet. call....... 95⅛
200 Erie R........... 30⅛
200 L. S. & M. So......111⅛
300 do...bet. call.111⅛
800 U. Pac. R.... b. c. 32⅛
400 do.......... 32⅛
100 Panama R........ 65
300 Chi. & R. I. R......109⅛
600 Tol., W. & W. R... 63⅛
500 do...bet. call. 63⅛
10 Mor. & Essex..... 93⅛
200 do...bet. call. 93⅛
100 H. & St. J. R...... 70⅛
100 H. & St. J. Pf..... 81⅛

THURSDAY, AUG. 24—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of July have just been completed, and we present below our usual summary of the Import, Export, and Specie movement of the month, and also for the seven months of the Calendar year 1871, compared with the results at New-York of the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Import entries at New-York for July were as follows, compared with the corresponding month of last year:

	July, 1871.	July, 1870.
Dutiable Goods, direct	$16,410,318	$13,579,723
Dutiable, Bonded	12,468,993	10,042,048
Free Goods	1,985,993	988,444
Total July entries	$30,865,304	$24,610,215

The amount of Goods of the previous Importations withdrawn from Bond during the month is $9,940,489, or $2,528,504 less than went into Bond; so that the value of Goods actually marketed for the month, including articles free of duty, is $28,336,800, upon which the Customs paid amount to $11,934,957, or at the average Tariff, (including Free Goods,) is 42½ ₩ cent. The amount marketed in July, 1870, was $23,032,020, upon which the Customs were $10,592,841.

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie of the value of 176,640, against $194,990 in July, 1870.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the seven months of the Calendar Years 1871 and 1870, compare as follows:

	1871. Jan. 1 to July 31.	1870. Jan. 1 to July 31.
Total entries	$227,956,503	$176,308,180
Total marketed	*$210,362,994	*$169,784,165
Customs thereon	85,627,065	78,174,652
Average tariff	40⅞ ₩ cent.	46 ₩ cent.

* Of which, Free Goods in 1871, $17,808,800, and Free Goods in 1870, $7,430,190.

The amount of Foreign Specie not included in the above, entered during the seven months of the year, is $4,918,692, as against $7,357,949 for the previous year.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Goods at the port of New-York, for the seven months of the Calendar Years 1871 and 1870, compare as follows:

	1871. Jan. 1 to July 31.	1870. Jan. 1 to July 31.
January	$30,531,822	$21,733,280
February	29,031,491	24,478,504
March	36,872,193	25,413,044
April	30,640,754	28,252,676
May	29,373,762	24,757,815
June	25,575,472	22,096,826
July	28,336,800	23,032,020
Total seven months	$210,362,994	$169,784,165

The Monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed were as follows:

January	$12,010,020	May	$11,490,140
February	12,258,148	June	10,092,910
March	15,305,799	July	11,934,957
April	12,535,090		
Total New-York duties collected			$85,627,065
Miscellaneous out-port Customs			3,289,569
Total deposited at New-York			$88,916,634

The Export clearances from New-York in July, 1871, and in the same month, 1870, compare as follows:

	July, 1871.	July, 1870.
Domestic Produce	$17,147,740	$15,965,557
Foreign	721,913	752,316
Gold and Silver	11,233,695	16,922,451
Total July clearances	$29,103,348	$33,640,324

The Exports of all descriptions for the seven months of the Calendar Year compare as follows with the previous Year:

	1871. Jan. 1 to July 31.	1870. Jan. 1 to July 31.
Domestic Produce	$127,413,323	$98,665,180
Foreign re-exports	5,518,277	6,343,507
Gold and Silver	52,788,317	33,763,051
Total	$185,719,917	$138,771,738

Of the gross Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, the proportions of Dry Goods to General Merchandise for the seven months of the two years were as follows:

	1871. Jan. 1 to July 31.	1870. Jan. 1 to July 31.
General Merchandise	$149,912,000	$118,146,000
Foreign Dry Goods	78,044,000	58,162,000
Total Entries	$227,956,000	$176,308,000

The sales of Gold today were chiefly at 112¼ ₩ cent. The Cash Gold was comparatively easy. The Foreign Exchanges were a fraction better; sales on London, 60 days, at 108⅞@109 ₩ cent. Money was loaned to the Brokers at 3@4 ₩ cent. on Call loan. The Sub-Treasury received $567,000 in Gold for Customs, making $2,988,000 for the first four days of the week, and paid out $100,000 Gold Interest on the 10-40 Loan, making the prepayments of the week on this Loan $1,720,000. With the sale of $2,000,000 Gold yesterday, the Treasury has supplied net to the Street, after deducting the Customs, $732,000. The Public Funds were firmer today, and the 5-20s of 1867 closed 113⅝@113¾ ₩ cent. The subscriptions on account of the National Banks amounted to $7,000,000, and the remainder of the $50,000,000 allotted to Domestic subscriptions is believed, this Afternoon, not to exceed $12,000,000 or $14,000,000, which will be taken up to-morrow or next day, so that before Saturday night the entire $200,000,000 of 5 ₩ cents first authorized by Congress will have been placed, and a corresponding sum of 6 ₩ cents 5-20s arranged to be retired on 90 days' notice. The National Banks have come in rapidly since yesterday morning for participation in the $50,000,000 reserved for this side. The next installment of the New Loan is $300,000,000, also bearing 5 ₩ cent., 10 years to run, which will probably be brought forward in connection with a corresponding sum of 4½ ₩ cents, though nothing definite on this point has yet been determined at Washington.

We feel impelled, in consequence of tempting Advertisements to the contrary, to repeat the deliberate suggestion made in this column to the holders of our Public Funds, in all good faith and from profound conviction, some months ago, not to part with their United States Bonds on any temptation of larger income from Railway Mortgages or Railway Stocks, in Gold or Currency. We believe that there cannot possibly be made, in any corporate form, so good a security for prudent people, content with five or six ₩ cent. income, in Gold from the United States Government, as the Public Funds, bearing either rate of Interest. The holders of the 10-40 years 5 ₩ cents should be content with their present holdings. The holders of the 5-20s of 1862, now liable to be called in for redemption at any time at par, in Gold, had best exchange for the New 5 ₩ cent. Loan, or else purchase the 5-20s of 1867 or 1868 at a moderate difference, as these Bonds are not likely to be called in for redemption for several years to come, if so soon. Before either class can be called in $957,595,900 of the earlier 5-20s will have to be exchanged for the New Loan bearing 5 or 4½ ₩ cent. Interest, and this sum, together with the intermediate redemptions by the Sinking Fund, will more than absorb all the New Stock authorized at these rates by Act of Congress. The holders of the 5-20s of 1864 and 1865 need be in no haste to sell out; certainly not for the chance of higher Interest in a less assured security. On the first of August the following 5-20s were outstanding as against the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to substitute New Stock bearing 5 and 4½ ₩ cent.:

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862	$381,691,700	$81,418,800	$463,110,500
5-20s, 1864	43,133,350	44,802,600	87,935,950
5-20s, 1865	121,095,850	45,544,450	166,640,300
5-20s, 1865, (n.)	174,488,900	65,419,250	239,908,150
5-20s, 1867	237,834,650	89,921,200	327,755,850
5-20s, 1868	27,498,500	11,914,000	39,412,500
Total 5-20s	$985,742,950	$339,020,300	$1,324,763,250
Less new 5 ₩ cents			439,200,000
Balance subject to redemption			$885,563,250
Less new 4½ ₩ cents			300,000,000
Balance to await 4 ₩ cent. stock			$585,563,250

Of course, in the foregoing suggestions, we do not desire to be understood as advising the holders of the late 5-20s, bearing 6 ₩ cent., to forego their present opportunity to exchange into a ten years' New Stock bearing 5 ₩ cent. Interest. We believe it to be more than probable that the Government will be able to borrow Money a year or two hence at 4 ₩ cent., Gold Interest, after the 5 ₩ cents and 4½ ₩ cents are absorbed. Our purpose is to advise all holders of the Public Funds not to part with their Government security for any other class of security, if they desire to be perfectly assured of both Interest and Principal, in Gold, against all contingencies.

The Louisville and Nashville Railway Company have mortgaged their Memphis and Ohio section for $3,500,000, (or £700,000 sterling,) and sold the Bonds bearing 7 ₩ cent. Gold Interest in London, through Messrs. BARINGS.

In Frankfort the latest quotation for the Rockford and Rock Island 7 ₩ cent. Mortgage, upon which default was made on the 1st of August inst., is 46 ₩ cent., equal to about 53 ₩ cent. here. The Road, we believe, has passed into the hands of the representatives of the German Bondholders, and whatever can be made out of it, by prudent management, will insure to these unfortunate victims of a very questionable enterprise.

CLOSING PRICES—AUG. 24.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅜	113⅝
American Gold	112¼	112¼
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	109
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98⅜	98⅝
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs	94⅞	94⅝
Reading	114¼	113⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅞	109⅝
North-west Common	70⅝	70⅝
North-west Preferred	91¼	91¼
Pacific Mail	51⅞	52⅜
St. Paul Preferred	80⅞	81¼
St. Paul Common	61¼	61¼
Lake Shore	111¼	111
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅛	45⅜
Toledo and Wabash	63⅜	63⅝
Western Telegraph	61⅞	61¼
Erie	30¼	30¼
Union Pacific	32	32⅜

We had another strong market for the New-York and Western Roads and for Pacific Mail, today, and while the business done is not yet large enough to authorize a report of a buoyant speculation, the signs are certainly encouraging for an active movement early in September, and confidence decidedly strong in three or four of the leading Stocks. The old Railway Mortgages are also firm and the Bankers of some of the New Mortgage Loans, like Chesapeake and Ohio, report an increasing demand. The Southern State Bonds are steady.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, AUG. 24.

Gold receipts	$658,816 71
Gold payments	2,077,073 08
Gold balance	64,617,635 20
Currency receipts	2,833,797 92
Currency payments	1,421,859 47
Currency balance	10,014,618 90
Customs	567,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ ct. reg., '81	118⅛	5-20 coup., '67	113⅝
6 ₩ ct. coup., '81	119	5-20 coup., '68	114⅛
5-20 coup., '62	114⅛	10-40 reg	110⅛
5-20 coup., '64	114⅛	10-40 coup	114⅛
5-20 coup., '65	114⅛	6s Currency	116⅛
5-20 coup., n. iss., '65	113⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	75⅛	Ark. 7s, L.R.& Ft.S.Is.	55
Tenn. 6s, new bds	75⅛	Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	64⅛
Va. 6s, old	63⅛	Ohio 6s, '75	103
Va. 6s, reg., old	51⅛	Ohio 6s, '81	104⅛
Va. 6s, def. bds	29	Ohio 6s, '86	106
N. Car. 6s, old	45⅛	Ill. Canal bds., '70	110
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July	57⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
S. Car. 6s, Apl. & Oct.	58⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
Mo. 6s	96⅛	Ill. W. Loan	100
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	96⅛	Ind. 6s, W. L.	100
La. 6s, new bds	61⅛	Ind. 5s	100
La. 6s, Levee Bds	71	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	108
La. 7s, Penitentiary	72⅛	N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n	108
Cal. 7s	112⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '72	107⅛
Conn. 6s	103	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '73	107⅛
Rhode I. 6s	100⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74	107⅛
Ala. 5s	69	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75	107⅛
Ala. 8s	100	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77	107⅛
Ark. 6s, Funded	53⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78	107⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92⅛	Gt. Western 1st, '88	92⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90	Gt. Western 2d, '93	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	86⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	85
Erie 1st, Ex	101	Galena & Chic. Ex	100⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	98	Galena & Chic. 2d	97
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	95⅛	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	102⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	89⅛	Morris & Essex 1st	105
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	85	Morris & Essex 2d	99
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st, '77	93	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	101
Long Dock Bs	91⅛	N. J. Cen. New Bs	101⅛
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d.	100
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	102	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 3d.	98
Har. 1st, 7s	102⅛	P., F. W. & C. 8 ₩ c. E. Bs.	104
Alb. & Sus. 2d	94⅛	Cl. & Pitts. Con'd S. F.	92⅛
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	120⅛	Cl. & Pitts. 2d	100
C., Bur. & Q. 8 ₩ ct. 1st	111⅛	Cl. & Pitts. 3d	97
Mich. So. 7 ₩ ct.. 2d	99⅛	Cl. & Pitts. 4th	83
M. So. & N.I.S.F. 7 ₩ ct.	103	Chic. & Alton S. F.	101
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100⅛	Chic. & Alton Inc	96
Cen. Pacific Bs	100	Ohio & Miss. 1st	100⅛
Union Pac. 1st Bs	88⅛	Ohio & Miss. Con'd	93
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	83⅛	Peninsula R. Bs	95
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	86⅛	St. Louis & I. M. 1st	91⅛
Belle. & So. Ill. 1st, 8s	97	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	107⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st	99	Mil. & St. P. 1st. 7 3-10	95⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d pf.	86	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d inc.	77	M. & St. P., I. & M.D.	89
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs	93	Mil. & St. P. 2d	89⅛
Chic. & N. W. Con'd. Bs	92	Mar. & Cin. 1st	96
Chic. & N. W. Ex'n Bs.	88	Chic. & Mil. 1st	95
Chic. & N. W. 1st	97⅛	Joliet & Chic. 1st	107
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	103⅛	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.	88⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	101	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	88⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	99	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	86
Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex	96⅛	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	79
Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	86⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Tol. & Wab. 2d	91⅛	C. Falls & Minn. 1st	84⅛
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	84⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Chatham	166
Manhattan	145	Bank of the Republic	113
Merchants'	118⅛	Bank of N. America	107
Mechanics'	134	Metropolitan	140
Union	136	East River	113⅛
America	148	Market	128
City	225	Nassau	108⅛
Tradesmen's	151	Corn Exchange	125
Mechanics' & Traders'	130	Marine	165
Gallatin National	125	Commonwealth	99
Merchants' Exch'ge	99⅛	Importers' & Traders'	188
Leather Manuf'rs	185	Park	157
Seventh Ward	106	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
State of New-York	112	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	100
Commerce	117	Central National	106⅛
Mechanics' B'k'g Ass.	117	Fourth National	114
Ocean	93	Ninth National	117
Mercantile	125	Gold Exchange	80
American Exchange	117	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	90

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 24.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	..
City 6s, new	101⅛	101⅞
Camden and Amboy	128⅛	129
Pennsylvania Central	61⅞	62
Reading	114⅛	114⅜
Lehigh Valley	61⅛	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅛	..
Northern Central	41⅞	42
Lehigh Navigation	38⅞	38½

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.'S MORTGAGE GOLD 6s,
FOR SALE BY
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1871.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Five-twenty Bonds are today selling at........114
Central Pacific Sixes at........100
Chesapeake and Ohio Sixes at....92 and interest

Holders of 5-20s, by conversion into Centrals, retain the same interest and increase their capital 14 *per cent.*, or into the Chesapeake and Ohios with an increase of 20 *per cent.*; or holders of Centrals can exchange for Chesapeake and Ohios, and increase their capital about 7 *per cent.* The popularity of the Centrals, their availability and quick market at all money centres in the world *so soon after the completion of the road*, are very gratifying to us, and must be also to all holders of the bonds; that the same popularity and availability will attach to the Chesapeake and Ohios, and that they will command equal price with the Centrals in due time, we have no doubt. The near approach of the time when the Secretary of the Treasury will call in a vast amount of Five-twenties and pay them in gold, behooves all holders to be looking for new investments; and to all such we recommend the *Six per cent. Gold Bonds, principal and interest, of the* CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Length of road, 427 miles.

Finished and running, 227 miles.

Additional to be completed by Oct. 1, ninety-five miles.

Leaving 105 miles, which will be completed Sept. 1, 1872.

Total amount of this loan, $15,000,000.

Total cost of road, depots, equipments, &c., $30,000,000.

The amount remaining unsold, about $7,000,000, will soon be absorbed. They are issued in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS, WITH STATE INDORSEMENT.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, *indorsed by the State of Alabama*, bearing Eight Per Cent. Interest in Gold, payable in New-York, March and September. Issue limited to $16,000 per mile on finished road.

Ample funds have been provided for the completion of this road by October next, and the funds for meeting the interest due in September next have already been placed in our hands.

The business of this road promises to be large and profitable, and we confidently recommend its indorsed Mortgage Bonds to those seeking investments as both safe and advantageous. Price for the present 95 per cent. and accrued interest.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	10	Lard-oil, bbls	20
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Beef, pkgs	60
Cotton, bales	768	Tallow, pkgs	24
Dried Fruit, pkgs	48	Pork, bbls	202
Eggs, bbls	1,866	Butter, pkgs	2,856
Flour, bbls	15,852	Cheese, pkgs	18,103
Wheat, bushels	343,603	Cut-meats, pkgs	137
Corn, bushels	232,004	Lard, pkgs	258
Oats, bushels	96,850	Lard, kegs	370
Rye, bushels	7,892	Rice, pkgs	50
Malt, bushels	750	Stearine, pkgs	331
Flaxseed, sacks	537	Starch, pkgs	1,515
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Sumac, bags	100
Corn-meal, bags	125	Skins, bales	40
Hops, bales	121	Tobacco, hhds	344
Hides, bales	605	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	78
Hides, No	2,713	Tea, half chests	237
Leather, sides	9,436	Whisky, bbls	1,199
Resin, bbls	415	Wool, bales	198

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Waverly*, for Liverpool—532 bags Oil-cake, 250 bales Cotton, 40,036 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *Donati*, for Liverpool—22,000 bushels Wheat, 8,386 bushels Corn, 500 bales Cotton, 3,000 Staves.

By the steamer *City of Bristol*, for Liverpool—14,151 boxes Cheese, 382 boxes Bacon, 270 pkgs. Butter, 25 bbls. Pork, 182 tcs. Beef, 1,030 bales Cotton, 75 bbls. Dried Apples.

By the ship *Princeton*, for Liverpool—2,400 Staves, 52 hhds. Tallow, 161 hhds. Tobacco, 859 bales Cotton, 28,918 bushels Wheat, 8,129 bushels Corn, 515 bbls. Resin.

By the steamer *Koln*, for Bremen—254 hhds. Tobacco, 77 cases Tobacco, 533 bales Tobacco, 550 tcs. Lard, 500 boxes Extract, 13,077 boxes Cheese, 15,133 bushels Wheat, 50 bales Wool, 160 boxes Flour, 173 tcs. Beef, 15 tcs. Pork, 60 pkgs. Butter, 28 cases Cigars.

By the bark *Amphitrite*, for Danzig—2,784 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

COFFEE—Rio and Santos Coffee rules very firm on a limited offering of samples and a fair inquiry, mostly for trade purposes, though partly on speculative account; sales have been reported here of 516 bags Rio by the *Merrimac*, and 1,000 bags Santos by the *Fingal*, on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands this morning was 47,218 bags here, and 35,935 bags at the outports. Other kinds have been in fair request, and the recent sales include 2,867 bags Maracaibo, ex *Sea Bird*, *Recruit*, and *Joe Kelley*, sold on private terms; 810 bags Costa Rica, 400 bags Laguayra, 164 bags Savanilla, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 839 bags San Domingo, shipped to Europe by first hands. The market closes strong, with a good demand from the trade. The stock of other than Rio in first hands, this morning, comprised 30,737 bags and 9,610 mats, and included of Java 9,610 grass mats; Ceylon, 8,376 bags; Maracaibo, 4,527 bags; Laguayra, 1,602 bags; Jamaica, 1,977 bags; Costa Rica, 6,438 bags; Manila, 225 bags; Mexican, 1,919 bags; Malabar, 5,080 bags; Savanilla, 443 bags; Curacoa, 120 bags. We quote: Java at 19c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 11c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 16c.@17½c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 14c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 15c.@16½c.; Savanilla, 14c.@16½c.; Curacoa, 14c.@15½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been more active, opening at an advance of ⅛c., but closing a shade off the highest figures, though with a steady look; sales, 2,004 bales for early delivery, (of which 210 bales were to arrive,) including 722 bales to shippers, 955 bales to spinners, 77 bales to speculators, and 250 bales in transit. For forward delivery, the market has been fairly active, opening ⅛c. higher, but closing with the improvement partially lost; sales, 17,800 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening for August, 100 bales at 17¾c.; September, 400 bales at 18⅛c., 200 bales at 18 1-16c.; September and October, 100 bales each at 18⅛c., 200 bales each at 18c.; September, October, November and December, 100 bales each at 18⅛c., 200 bales each at 18c.; October, 100 bales at 18⅛c., 100 bales at 18 1-16c., 100 bales at 18c.; November, 100 bales at 18c.; November and December, 200 bales each at 18c.; December, 200 bales at 18⅛c., 200 bales at 18c.; December and January, 100 bales each at 18⅛c. And today, for September, 600 bales at 18¼c., 1,000 bales at 18⅜c., 200 bales at 18⅜c., 100 bales at 18 7-16c., 1,400 bales at 18⅜c., 200 bales at 18 5-16c., 200 bales at 18¼c., 200 bales at 18 5-16c., 200 bales at 18¼c., 400 bales at 18⅜c.; September and October, 100 bales each at 18⅛c., 400 bales each at 18⅜c., 100 bales each at 18 5-16c.; September, October and November, 100 bales each at 18⅜c.; September, October, November and December, 100 bales each at 18⅛c., 100 bales each at 18 7-16c.; September 200 bales, November 100 bales, December 100 bales, at 18⅜c., together; October, 300 bales at 18¼c., 100 bales at 18⅜c., 200 bales at 18 7-16c., 100 bales at 18⅛c., 500 bales at 18⅜c., 700 bales at 18 5-16c., 200 bales at 18¼c., 700 bales at 18⅜c., 300 bales at 18 7-16c., 100 bales at 18 9-32c.; October, November and December, 100 bales each, at 18 3-16c., 100 bales each at 18⅜c.; November, 100 bales at 18 3-16c., 300 bales at 18⅛c., 200 bales at 18⅛c., 100 bales at 18⅛c., 200 bales at 18⅛c.; November and December, 400 bales each at 18⅛c.; December, 100 bales at 18 3-16c., 400 bales at 18⅛c., 300 bales at 18⅛c.; January, 100 bales at 18⅜c., 100 bales at 18 7-16c., 200 bales at 18⅛c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: September, 18.25c.; October, 18.23c.; November, 18.19c.; December, 18.15c.; January, 18.41c.; February, 18.50c.; March, 18.75c. The receipts at this port today were 708 bales, including 371 from Indianola, 236 from Charleston, 5 from Savannah, and 96 per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports today were 1,794 bales, and thus far this week, 6,727 bales, against 6,018 bales same time last week.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15¼	15⅜
Good Ordinary	16⅞	17	17	17⅛
Low Middling	18⅛	18¼	18¼	18⅜
Middling	19⅛	19¼	19¼	19⅜
Good Middling	21	21⅛	21⅛	21¼

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately active, and the low and medium grades have been quoted stronger, on limited offerings. Shipping extras have been offered with unusual reserve, and have been in good request within the range of $5 70@$6 ₩ bbl., with sales of 5,300 bbls. reported, on this basis, mostly State. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,750 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 90@$5 40; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 60@$6; very good to fancy at $6@$6 65; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 60@$5 90; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 65@$6 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl	$4 15@$4 85
Sour Flour	4 50@ 5 25
Superfine State and Western	4 90@ 5 40
Extra State	5 60@ 6 65
Extra City, shipping brands	5 60@ 6 65
Extra Genesee	6 70@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 65@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 05@ 8 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 60@ 5 90
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 00@ 8 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 00@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in more demand, since our last, at firmer prices, with sales since our last of 1,350 bbls. at $5 10@$6 50 for poor to good, and $6 50@$9 75 for good to very choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been in good request at $4@$5 ₩ bbl.; sales, 550 bbls. Corn-meal has been in fair demand at $3 40@$3 90; White and Yellow Western, $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been unusually active, and quoted up again 2c.@3c. a bushel. There has been an urgent call noted from export buyers, running freely on prime Spring, Red and Amber (Winter) Western, and good to prime White Western and State, for both prompt and forward delivery, at the improved figures. The milling inquiry has been moderate at the ruling prices. Holders have been quite confident in their views, and have not been eager to place stock at the current quotations. The market closed strong and buoyant for desirable samples, which have been in materially reduced supply. Sales have been reported since our last of 442,000 bushels, all told, largely to arrive, though mainly here afloat, and, in part, from store, including White Western at $1 46½@$1 58, chiefly at $1 53@$1 54½; Red and Amber Western at $1 40@$1 53½, chiefly at $1 42@$1 48 for ordinary to good new Red, and $1 46½@$1 50 for fair to prime new Amber do., and $1 53½ for fancy Indiana do.; $1 38@$1 42 for soft Red and Amber do.; No. 2 Spring at $1 38@$1 40 for fair to choice, chiefly at $1 39 for prime; and $1 40½@$1 41 for fancy do., called No. 1; and on private terms, to arrive, soft do., $1 35@$1 38; White Genesee, $1 50@$1 60, chiefly at $1 54@$1 58; Red and Amber State, $1 43@$1 50; New White Southern, $1 50@$1 60; New Amber do., $1 48@$1 52, ₩ bushel....Corn has been in fairly active demand for home use and shipment at rather stronger prices. The business has been mainly in sailing vessel grades of mixed Western, though Yellow Western has attracted more than the usual share of attention. The market closed steadily. The buoyancy in ocean freights was against the export movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 231,000 bushels, at 65½c.@67½c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 67c.@67½c. for dry samples of Canal, afloat, closing at 67½c. for prime dry, afloat; 65½c.@66½c. for steamer grades; 70c.@72c., chiefly at 70c., for Yellow Western; 73c.@76c. (nominally) for White Western, and 83c. for White Southern. ....Rye has been in more demand, but the bids have been unsatisfactory, and dealings have been restricted. For prime new Western, to arrive, there were bids of 82c., with 84c.@85c. asked. Sales 15,500 bushels, to arrive, on private terms....Barley continues dull and nominal....Barley-malt has been quiet at $1 25@$1 40 ₩ bushel....Oats have been in less urgent request, and with a fair offering of stock prices have yielded about a cent a bushel, closing dull and weak, particularly for other than strictly prime grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 92,000 bushels at 42c.@48c. for ordinary to prime New Mixed Western, chiefly at 45c.@46½c., afloat; 40c.@45c. for new Black; 43c.@49c. for ordinary to choice New White Western and White Ohio; 50c.@52c. for fancy do., and 35c.@43c. for new crop Jersey....The export clearances hence since our last have been 68,954 bushels Wheat and 24,624 bushels Corn for Liverpool, and 160 bbls. Flour and 15,133 bushels Wheat for Bremen.

The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., Aug 23, 1871:

Lumber—N. M. Sloat, Wild Man, Amos V. Graves, Ira Parker, Henry E. Dana, Ithica, J. E. Foster, Nekoda, Frank H. Farrell, Union Forever, E. Bundy, Wm. E. Pope, Frediswid, Nellie, W. T. Northrup, Oswego; A. F. Burk, Frank Bruce, Hattie Pearl, Tonawanda; Shanghai, J. J. Glass, Willie Murphy, Robert Newell, Buffalo; John Francisco, Olean; Elizabeth B., Kate M. B., Rome.

Wheat—James Van Buren, Fred Sahr, J. T. Neal, Harley Judd, Wm. P. Saby, Addie Belle, Maria J. Phillips, Belle, Buffalo; A. J. Jolley, Oswego.

Corn—James Noxon, Joseph Blossom, Ira Betts, D. B. Williams, James H. Baker, B. F. Smith, L. Altenbrand, Wm. R. Chapman, C. W. Candee, H. W. Bindenbecker, W. F. Deans, North Star, George J. Marsh, H. C. Rew, John G. Avery, O. A. Hess, Freeman Phillips, John McElrone, Fanny M. Bruce, Hon. Lewis Selye, Andrew Martin, Buffalo.

Salt—Dr. M. Billington, Ezra Dickinson, Salina; B. F. Bruce, Syracuse.

Staves—D. A. Hawkins, Tonawanda.

Oil—Thos. Kearney, Buffalo.

Shooks—M. W. McCarthy, Buffalo.

Iron Ore—Annie, Rome.

Oats—Carrie R. Vaughn, A. M. Hitchcock, Buffalo.

Flour—E. F. Bianchard, Phoenix.

Hoops—Geo. Sandrock, Buffalo.

METALS—The feature of the business, since our last, has been the continued activity in Iron, particularly Scotch Pig, which has been held with increased firmness; sales, 230 tons Glengarnock Pig, part at $35; 150 tons Eglinton do., at $34; 100 tons Gartsherrie do., at $35 50; 1,000 tons English Rails, on private terms; 226 tons old double-headed Rails, at $39 25, gold, ₩ ton, and 150 packs Russian Sheet, to arrive, at 12½c., gold, ₩ lb. Copper steady and in demand. Lead, Spelter and Tin unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in much more confident demand, and quoted decidedly firmer, on lighter offerings; sales, 2,800 bbls. Strained, to arrive, on private terms; 400 bbls. do., here, at $3, closing with this rate bid; 500 bbls. good Strained at $3 05; 1,500 bbls. No. 2 on private terms; 650 bbls. Pale at $6 62½@$7 25 ₩ 280 lbs.; receipts, — bbls.; exports, — bbls. Tar has been quiet at old figures. Spirits Turpentine has been scarce and wanted at 55c.@55½c. ₩ gallon; sales, 35 bbls. For lots to arrive, the current quotation was 52½c. ₩ gallon. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 55c.@55½c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 85@$7 75 ₩ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 40@$4; Pitch, $2 75 ₩ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The general market closed with a steadier look, on less urgent offerings and a rather better inquiry. Crude, in bulk, has been in more demand and quoted at 13½c. for prompt, 14c. for September, and 13¾c.@13⅞c. for October, with sales of 3,000 bbls. for October at 13½c. ₩ gallon....Shipping Crude has been in request at 17½c.@17¾c. ₩ gallon. At Philadelphia the quotation was 17½c. ₩ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,320 bbls. The Creek quotations for Crude Petroleum, in bulk, were $4 55@$4 70 on the Lower, and $4 25@$4.30 on the Upper Roads, ₩ bbl., on a moderate trade....Refined Oil has been in moderate demand at rather stronger prices, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls. Standard White, August deliveries, at 24½c.@24⅝c., and 1,000 bbls. do., in bulk, September delivery, reported at 20½c. ₩ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. Standard White, August delivery, at 23½c. ₩ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 2,215 bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in demand at 28c.@28½c. ₩ gallon; sales, 7,000 cases. Naphtha continues very quiet on the basis of 9½c.@9¾c. for Western, and 10½c. for City, in shipping order....The export clearances hence include 2,784 bbls. Refined Petroleum, for Dantzic.

PROVISIONS—There has been a moderate call for Pork, chiefly for Mess and Thin Mess, without any material alteration in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $12 75 for Western Mess, $14@$14 50 for new City Mess, $12 50 for Thin Mess, $10 25@$10 50 for new Prime to extra Prime, $11@$11 25 for Prime Mess ₩ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a fair demand noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $13 62½, seller September, and $13 62½, seller October; sales have been reported of 500 bbls....Dressed Hogs have been in limited demand, and quoted heavy, ranging from 6c.@7½c. ₩ lb....Cut-meats continue inactive and heavy at 11½c.@13½c. for Hams, 6½c.@8c. for Shoulders; 14c.@16c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ₩ lb....Bacon has been in moderate request at 8c.@8½c. for ice-cured City fancy cuts; sales, 280 pkgs.... Lard has been in light stock and good demand at firm prices; sales, 1,070 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9c.@10c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle rendered, chiefly at 9½c. for Western Steam, 9⅝c. for New, here, and 9½c. to arrive, and 9⅞c. for City; sales were also made of 1,500 tcs. prime Western Steam, including seller September, at 9½c., seller December and January at 9½c., and seller January at 9 5-16c. ₩ lb.... Beef continues dull and heavy at $8@$11 50 for Mess, and $11 50@$15 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef has been very dull at $14@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$22 50 for India Mess, ₩ tierce. Beef Hams continue very quiet at from $18@$24 for the range of qualities, ₩ bbl....Butter continues in slack demand, as a rule, including State, fair to choice, at 25c.@33c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@25c.; Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@25c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c. ₩ lb.; the day's receipts were 2,856 pkgs....Cheese has been selling to a fair extent, within our previous range, at from 8½c.@10½c. for fair to fancy Factory; 8½c.@10½c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 5c.@8½c. for Western; the day's receipts were 18,203 boxes.

SUGARS—The offerings of Raw have been on a reduced scale, and holders have been rather more confident in their views. The demand has been somewhat brisker, but the bids have not been generally satisfactory; hence, business has been restricted. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 745 hhds., including 542 hhds. good fair to good refining Porto Rico at 9 5-16c.@9½c.; 85 hhds. St. Croix, grocery stock, at 9¾c.@10¼c.; 30 hhds. grocery Porto Rico at 10½c.@10½c.; and 35 hhds. Demerara at 11½c.@12c., also, 3,347 boxes Havana @10 13-16c. for Centrifugal, and 123 boxes do. at 8½c.@9½c. ₩ lb. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9¾c.@10½c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 8¾c.@9½c., and Grocery from 9¾c.@11c. ₩ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request, ranging from 10½c.@12c. as the extremes. Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up the movements in Raw Sugar, since Aug. 1, thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Aug. 1, 1871	85,695	90,236	279,189	10,377
Receipts since Aug. 1.	12,822	44,800	57,938	157
	98,517	135,036	337,127	10,534
Sales since Aug. 1.	22,023	20,712	10,774	223
Stock Aug. 24, 1871	76,494	114,344	326,353	10,311
Stock Aug. 25, 1870	93,958	111,557	505,201	1,191
Stock Aug. 26, 1869	121,600	140,335	173,793	1,008
Stock Aug. 27, 1868	106,583	57,158	81,785	123

WHISKY—Has been in liberal supply and quite moderate demand at lower rates, closing heavily; sales, 375 bbls., in lots, mostly at 91c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market shows decidedly more activity in the line of Grain engagements, with a fractional advance in rates. The supply of room has been light and well under control. There has been a moderate call for Flour, Cotton, Provision and Tobacco-room at full figures. The chartering business exhibits more life, with a confident demand for vessels for the grain trade, and a moderate inquiry for vessels for the Petroleum trade. Vessels for general cargo have been in rather slack request. For Liverpool the reported engagements, since our last, have been 980 bales Cotton at ¼d. by steam, and 3-16d. by sail, ₩ lb.; 46,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 9d.; 54,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 9½d.; 23,000 bushels do., by do., at 9¾d., ₩ bushel; 200 boxes Bacon, by steam, on private terms; 1,200 boxes Cheese, by do., at 40s. ₩ ton. For London, 800 bales Hops, by sail, at 5-16d. ₩ lb. For Bristol, 2,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, reported at 2s. 7½d. ₩ bbl.; 15,500 bushels Wheat on private terms. For Cork and orders, a British bark of 381 tons register, with about 2,600 quarters Grain, at 7s. 3d., or, if direct, at 7s.; a Norwegian bark, of 524 tons register, (a re-charter,) with about 3,100 quarters do., same terms; a Norwegian bark, of 565 tons register, with about 3,500 quarters do., at 7s. 3d. ₩ quarter, with the usual 10 ₩ cent. additional if to the continent; with two or three other Grain vessels under negotiation, but not closed up to a late hour. For Newry, Ireland, a British brig, of 216 tons register, with about 1,600 quarters Grain, at 6s. 10½d. ₩ quarter. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom and the continent, a Norwegian bark, of 420 tons register, (now at an outport,) with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms; and a North German bark, of 405 tons register, (chartered in Europe,) reported with a full cargo of Grain, without particulars. For Havre, 50,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 22c., gold, ₩ bushel, in shipper's bags; and 500 boxes Bacon at 45s. ₩ ton. For Antwerp, 25,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ₩ bushel. For Rotterdam, 27,000 bushels Rye at 10d. ₩ 60 lbs.; 75 bbls. Crude Turpentine at 4s. 3d.; also a North German bark, of 851 tons register, reported placed on the berth for general cargo. For the Continent, a British bark, of 750 tons register, with about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ₩ bbl. For the Baltic, a North German bark, of 310 tons register, with about 2,060 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, of 383 tons register, with about 2,400 quarters Grain, in shipper's bags, at 6s. 9d. ₩ quarter, with privileges extending to the West Coast of Italy; a British bark, of 318 tons register, with about 2,100 bbls. Petroleum on private terms; an Italian brig, of 530 tons register, with equal to 3,200 bbls. do., at 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl., and 27½c., gold, ₩ case, privileges reported as including the Spanish ports; and an American bark, of 375 tons register, with equal to about 2,300 bbls. do., reported on the same terms. For Marseilles, an American bark, of 368 tons register, (now at Boston,) with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ₩ bbl. For a Spanish port, a Spanish brig, with about 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, reported on owner's account. For a Mediterranean port, direct, a British bark, with about 9,000 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 30c., gold, ₩ case.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—FLOUR—Extra Spring, $5 12½@$6 25. WHEAT cornered; lots of No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 23; seller August, $1 23; seller September, $1 12; in the afternoon excited, prices higher, advanced 1c. $1 25 seller August; $1 13½ seller September; $1 08½@$1 09½ seller all the year. CORN active and higher, advanced 1c.; No. 2 Mixed, 47½c., seller August; 48½c., seller September; in the afternoon firmer, 48c. seller August; 48½c. seller September. OATS—Demand fair and market firm, advanced ½c.; No. 2, 30½c. RYE active; No. 2, 59½c. BARLEY active; No. 2 Spring, 62c. cash; 63½c. seller September. WHISKY, strong, 88c. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $12 25@$12 37½ cash; $12 50 seller, September. Live HOGS active and a shade easier; $4@$4 60. CATTLE steady, $2 50@$5 25. FREIGHTS—Corn to Buffalo quiet and steady, 5c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat, 16,800 bushels Corn, 120,000 bushels Oats, 22,000 bushels Rye, and 10,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 370,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Rye, and 4,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—COTTON nominal: 18c.@18½c. FLOUR quiet; good inquiry for medium brands; prices firmer; Superfine Winter, $4 25; Extra Winter, $4 50@$4 62½; Double Extra Winter, $5@$5 25. WHEAT quiet, but firm; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 12½@$1 13; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 27. CORN active and higher; Mixed, in bulk, on track, 43c.@44c.; Yellow, sacked, 50c. OATS firm; bulk, on track, 31½c.@32c.; Mixed, sacked, 38c. RYE heavy; 57c.@60c. BARLEY dull; No. 2 Spring, 70c. WHISKY steady; 90c. TOBACCO steady. HEMP in fair demand; $1 00@$1 40 for fair to choice undressed. BAGGING unchanged; 19½c. PORK firm; $13. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides on orders, 8c. Live HOGS dull; $4@$4 35. CATTLE declining; Texan and Indian, $1 25@$2 75; native, $2@$4 75. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 6,500 bushels Rye, 1,200 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—FLOUR steady; sales, 675 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White Winter; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT scarce and firmer; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 35. CORN unchanged; sales of 1,800 bushels No. 2 Illinois at 60½c.; 1,300 bushels, in car lots, at 61c. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL—$1 40 for bolted, and $1 35 for unbolted, ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $30, ₩ ton. HIGH-WINES, 90c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8c.; Corn and Rye, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson; $4 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—42,000 bushels Wheat, 57,000 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Oats, 598,000 feet of Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—4,500 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 1,764,000 feet of Lumber.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Aug. 24.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,200 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, 45,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 106,000 bushels; Corn, 90,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels. Rail SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 32,000 bushels. FREIGHTS easy; nominally, 12½c. on Wheat, 11½c. on Corn; 7½c. on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm; sales, 10,000 bushels new No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 28; 7,800 bushels old No. 2 do. at $1 24; 7,500 bushels Duluth at $1 24; 7,800 bushels Red Ohio at $1 29. CORN quiet and firmer; sales, 35,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 56c.@56½c., to arrive; 48,000 bushels do. at 56½c.@57c., spot. OATS dull; sales, 10,000 bushels No 2 Western at 38c. Other articles quiet and without change.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—COTTON—Demand active; prices advanced; Middling, 18½. FLOUR firm with a fair demand; Family, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT in good demand at full prices; sales at $1 14@$1 16. CORN scarce and firm at 52c. RYE opened dull but closed firm at 65c.@68c. OATS unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. PORK—An advance asked but none established; sales at $12 75. Bulk MEATS—An advance asked, but none established; salable at 5c. for Shoulders; Sides, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6½c. BACON firm, with a fair demand; Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.; Clear Sides, 7½c.@7¾c. WHISKY steady at 89c. COTTON in fair demand, and prices advanced; Middling, 18½c.

TOLEDO, Aug. 24.—FLOUR firm, with a fair demand. WHEAT active and advanced; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 32; White Michigan, $1 30; No. 2 White, $1 24; Amber Michigan, $1 29; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 29; No. 2 Illinois, $1 25; No. 1 Red, $1 27½; No. 2 Red, $1 23½; No. 3 Red, $1 19; rejected, $1 05. CORN steady; High Mixed, 52c.; Low Mixed, 51c.; Yellow, 55c.; no grade, 49c. OATS in improved demand; No. 1, 37½c.; No. 2, 34½c.; Michigan, 39½c. Lake FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo firm at 4c.; to Oswego, 8c. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24. COFFEE—Stock in first hands exhausted; Rio, 15c.@18½c. SUGAR steady; fair to good Refining Cuba, 9¼c. MOLASSES very firm. CLOVER-SEED, old crop, 10c.@10½c. TIMOTHY, $3 50. FLAX-SEED, $1 85. PROVISIONS weak. Mess PORK, $13 75. FLOUR active, but not quotably higher. WHEAT firm; Western Red, $1 37@$1 38; do. Amber, $1 42@$1 45; do. White, $1 50@$1 60. RYE steady at 72c.@73c. CORN firm; Yellow, 71c.; Mixed Western, 68c.@69c. OATS steady; Black, 41c.; Mixed, 42c.@43c.; White, 44c. PETROLEUM—Crude, 17½c.; Refined, 23½c.@23¾c. WHISKY, 93½c. COTTON firmer; Middling, 19½c.@19¾c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 24.—TOBACCO advancing; sales today 90 hhds.; Lugs, $6 45@$7 50; Low to Medium Leaf, $7 75@$9 50; Fair to Fine Leaf, $10@$12 50. COTTON very strong; Middling, 18¼c. FLOUR firm with a fair demand. CORN—Some inquiry for Ear; sales at 55c. WHEAT, $1 10@$1 20. OATS, 35c.@38c. RYE, 62c.@65c., on arrival. PROVISIONS—No sales of round lots. Mess PORK, $12. BACON, 6½c. for Shoulders; 7½c.@7¾c. for Sides. HAMS, 13½c. WHISKY quiet at 90c. COTTON firmer and higher; Middling, 18¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—FLOUR drooping; $4 62½ for Superfine; $5 62½ for Double Extra, and $6 for Treble Extra. CORN unchanged. OATS firm at 48c.@50c. HAY dull; Choice, $30. BRAN quiet at $1 07½. PORK held at $14; buyers offer $13 75. BACON nominal; shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8½c. LARD unchanged. WHISKY dull and nominal; ordinary, 92½c.@95c.; choice, 97½c.@$1. SUGAR, MOLASSES and COFFEE unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 122¾. GOLD, 111¾.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 24.—FLOUR nominally unchanged. WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee Club advanced 2c.@3c.; $1 16¾@$1 17, cash, and seller August; $1 09½@$1 10, seller September; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 17@$1 18. OATS firmer; No. 2, 30½c. CORN active; No. 2 Mixed, 47½c. RYE steady; No. 1, 55c. BARLEY dull and declining; No. 2 Spring, 63c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo dull, 5½c.; to Oswego, 10c.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—There is less activity in the WHEAT market; but it is, however, firm; sales of 1 car No. 2 Amber Michigan at $1 45. RYE dull and nominal. CORN lower, and demand more active; sales, 10,000 bushels Western Mixed, in lots, at 65½c.@67c., in store and afloat. The market for OATS is stronger, but inactive; sales, 200 bushels new Western, in store, at 48c.; 2 cars of No. 1 new State at the same price.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR steady and fairly active. WHEAT firm for Southern. Ohio and Indiana dull at $1 30@$1 35. CORN—White Southern firm at 68c.@70c.; Mixed Western, 66c.@67c. OATS dull at 43c.@44c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY unchanged. COTTON very firm; Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 53 bales; gross, 63 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 920 bales.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24.—WHEAT—Demand active; prices advanced; advanced 2c.@3c.; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 18; 3,000 do., $1 27; 15,000 No. 2 do., $1 21. CORN nominally unchanged; 56c.@57c. OATS steady at 36c. PETROLEUM unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 24.—COTTON firm at 18c. FLOUR unchanged. CORN scarce and firm at 64c. OATS scarce and firm at 46c. PORK dull and unchanged at $12 75@$13. LARD dull and unchanged. BACON firm; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6½c.; Clear Sides, 8c.@8¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 17c.; Middling, 17¾c.; net receipts, 576 bales; gross, 906 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 348 bales; to the Continent, 3 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 19,502 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 24.—Spirits of TURPENTINE firm, 48c. RESIN firm; $2 25 for Strained; $2 35 for No. 1; $3 50 for No. 2; $7 for Extra Pale; $6 50 for Pale. Crude TURPENTINE steady; $2 45 for Yellow Dip, and $4 50 for Virgin. TAR steady, $2 35.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—COTTON quiet, but strong; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts, 37 bales; gross, 253 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 45 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 24.—COTTON in fair demand; Middling, 17½c.@17¾c.; net receipts, 25 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 3,562 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 24.—COTTON irregular; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 22 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 2,715 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 24.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 30 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 2,763 bales.

NORFOLK, Aug. 24.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 380 bales; exports, coastwise, 142 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 532 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 24.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Good Ordinary, 15½c.@16c.; net receipts, 151 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 10,031 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 24.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 17c.; stock, 598 bales.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 24.—COTTON firm; Middling, 17c.; receipts, 56 bales; sales, 68 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 24—11½ A. M.—Consols opened 93⅛ for money and the account. American Securities quiet and steady; 5-20 Bonds, '62s, 93¼; '65s, 93⅛; '67s, 92¼; 10-40s, 90¼.

1½ P. M.—SUGAR on the spot firmer but unchanged.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for Money and the account. American Securities quiet and steady; 5-20 Bonds, 62s, 93¼; 65s, 93¼; 67s, 92¼; 10-40s, 90¼.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—French Rentes, 56f. 40c.

P. M.—French Rentes, 56f. 35c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 22.—United States 5-20s closed at 96⅛@96¼ for the old issue.

ANTWERP, Aug. 22.—PETROLEUM, 49½f.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24—10½ A. M.—COTTON opened firm; Middling Upland, 9d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

11½ A. M.—BREADSTUFFS opened firm; California White Wheat, 11s. 9d.; Red Spring Wheat, 10s. 3d.@10s. 5d.; Red Winter Wheat, 10s. 10d.

1½ P. M.—COTTON buoyant; Middling Uplands, 9d.@9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9⅜d.; the sales of the day are now estimated at 25,000 bales.

4½ P. M.—COTTON closed strong; Middling Uplands, 9d.@9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9⅜d.; the sales of the day foot up 25,000 bales, including 9,000 for export and speculation. WHEAT—Red Spring, 10s. 5d.@10s. 6d. CHEESE, 49s.

Evening.—Common RESIN, 7s. 9d.@8s.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—SUGAR—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 290,000 boxes, 4,400 hhds.; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 8,700 boxes, 350 hhds., of which 5,800 boxes and 350 hhds. were to the United States. SUGAR flat. Molasses SUGAR 8¾ reals ₩ arroba; fair to good Refining, 10@10½ reals. MOLASSES firmer, but not quotably higher. BACON quiet, but firm at $12@$12 50 ₩ cwt. BUTTER nominally 32c.@44c. FLOUR quiet at $12 87½ ₩ bbl. for American. HAMS steady; American Sugar-cured, $24@$25 87½ ₩ quintal. LARD weak; in kegs, $15 25@$15 75 ₩ quintal; in tins, $18@$19 50. POTATOES buoyant at $5 ₩ bbl. COAL-OIL, in tins, active at 4½ reals ₩ gallon. LUMBER—White Pine firm at $38 75 ₩ thousand; Pitch Pine nominally $34 75. FREIGHTS weak and nominal. EXCHANGE scarce and firm.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 25, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
BLUE BEARD. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Lotta Mira and Mr. Harry Beckett.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Mr. Joseph K. Emmet and Miss Rose Evans.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner of 6th-av.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Miss Lotta, and Messrs. Raymond and Forsberg.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
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City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 4 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the Communist Court-martial in Versailles, yesterday, the prisoner's counsel accused the Versailles troops of using petroleum bombs during the siege, but he was silenced by the Court, who pronounced the assertion infamous. The negotiations relating to German evacuation are to be transferred from Frankfort to Versailles. M. GAMBETTA's bill to dissolve the Assembly makes the proposition on the ground that the discussions have become fruitless. The dissolution of the National Guard has been virtually agreed upon, the Committee of the Assembly and the Government having come to an understanding. The German Ambassador has complained of a league to free Alsace and Lorraine, and he has been assured by the French Foreign Minister that such a league is illegal and should be dissolved. The anniversary of the establishment of the Republic is to be observed on the 3d of September.

The Berlin *Cross Gazette* of yesterday denies that the negotiations at Gastein have taken an unfavorable turn, and that there is any coolness between Austria and Germany. The London *Echo* has a dispatch from Vienna intimating that the negotiations aim at more than the settlement of the Roumanian Railway difficulty, and that the British Foreign Office has been warned to watch the proceedings there. Another dispatch says the difficulty is settled beyond further political complication. The bondholders of the railway are to be indemnified by a new loan guaranteed by Austria and Prussia.

A rumor prevailed yesterday on the Paris Bourse that an attempt had been made to kill the King of Spain, but that he escaped without injury.

GENERAL.

The impression is strong in the Treasury Department that the whole of the $200,000,000 of the new loan will be taken by the end of this week. Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. report the subscriptions yesterday at $11,800,000, leaving less than $20,000,000 open to subscriptions.

The Governor of Arizona, with 300 well armed men, has gone into the Pinal and Magallan Mountain country to prospect the region from which whites have so often been driven by the Apaches. Gen. COOK has not yet succeeded in bringing these Indians to an engagement. He is in the mountains north of the Gila.

A thick fog yesterday at Newport, R. I., prevented the race for Capt. LOUIS LORILLARD's cup. The *Sappho*, however, went over the course for amusement, and made the sixty-four miles in a little less than eight hours. The yacht *Enchantress*, Capt. GEORGE LORILLARD, arrived at Newport yesterday in thirty-eight days from Cowes. She will start for New-York in a few days to get in racing trim.

DON ABEL STEARNS, a resident of Los Angeles since 1828, and a native of Massachusetts, died there on Wednesday. His estates formerly extended from Los Angeles to San Bernardo, sixty-five miles. He sent California gold to the Philadelphia Mint five years before the discovery of Gen. SUTTER's property.

WHEELER, the ex-convict, charged with being one of the parties who chartered the steam-tug, which was used in the recent escape of prisoners from Sing Sing, reached Sing Sing Prison in safety, yesterday morning, and was taken from thence to White Plains Jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in response to the application of the Bank of Kentucky for the refunding of the taxes paid, on the ground that the State owns a large amount of the stock in the bank, replies that the claim will not be allowed.

In view of the early completion of the telegraph line between Mexico and the United States, the *Journal of Mexico* suggests that Mexican citizenship be conferred upon Prof. MORSE.

The American Minister to Mexico recently gave a dinner in honor of the new Spanish ambassador, which was attended by the Mexican Cabinet officers and other dignitaries.

The Massachusetts State Board of Health has sent a circular to the Mayors of cities and town Selectmen, urging prompt and effective sanitary measures as precautionary to the possible visit of Asiatic cholera.

Twelve hundred ex-Confederates met at the Roanoke, Mo., Fair Grounds, yesterday, and passed a resolution that "it is the duty of all to turn their backs upon the past and grasp manfully the duties and responsibilities of the future."

The Educational Convention at St. Louis has adopted the report of the Committee on the subject of a national University, which recommends the appointment of a permanent committee of thirteen to secure the support of the country when the measure shall be brought to the attention of Congress.

The bark *Hilda*, from New-Orleans, for Bremen, stranded six miles from St. Augustine, Fla., Aug. 13. The Captain was saved, and the crew are supposed to have all been rescued.

What Mayor Hall Dares Not Do.

In his card to the public of July 22, Mayor HALL made the following promise: "A full statement of all the accounts for the last two years is being printed for public distribution, and in manuscript accompanied the Mayor's Message." In his Message, sent to the Board of Supervisors on Aug. 23, Mayor HALL states: "Those (accounts) which relate to the county are now sent to you. * * It is due to our constituents and the public credit * * that a committee of your body should be appointed (as the only legally-appropriate Committee) to investigate these and all county vouchers, (*if they need investigation,*) and, at the same time, to permit participation in your labors of any unbiased, unexceptionable, and unpartisan committee of tax-payers so desiring." When Mayor HALL made his first promise with reference to the publication of the City accounts, we said that he *dared* not fulfill it. When he and his organs repeated it at various intervals during the last four weeks, we reiterated our assertion, and now when HALL, with his tongue in his cheek, says, substantially, to the public, "Don't you wish you may get them?" it is unnecessary to recur to our original assertion, since the Mayor has saved us the trouble of proclaiming its truth. When public indignation demanded something more satisfactory than silly jokes, Mayor HALL recognized the people's right to see the accounts. Now that he has attended the Scott celebration, and did not see any diminution of his popularity, this ridiculous *poseur* who officiates as Mayor of the City of New-York comes forward and says: "It was all a mistake, my good people, about your right to be put in possession of the contents of the Controller's books. I fully recognize your right to supply us with all the money we want, but as for calling us to account for the use we have made of it, that is quite another matter. My good friends, the Aldermen and Supervisors, whose tenure of certain little sinecures detailed in these accounts depends upon me, and who, though a little mutinous lately, have been fully 'squared' by means of a few, extra 'jobs,' will relieve you of all trouble in the matter of inspection. They will probably know of a few rum-sellers and livery-stable keepers of a perfectly unbiased turn of mind, who will strengthen their own committees by a fresh infusion of public spirit and knowledge of accounting. They will represent all the constituency I care a straw for, and as they will probably not consider that any investigation is required, the job will be very simply and expeditiously done."

Such is precisely Mayor HALL's present attitude toward the people, divested of the verbiage with which he clothes it. We believe the people understand the situation perfectly, and we hope they like it. We still think that there is public spirit enough left in New-York to render the contemptuous defiance of it by the Mayor a most fatal resort for the men who seek to shelter themselves behind it. Had we any misgivings as to the possibility of the thing "blowing over," the repeated messages and statements of the Mayor and Controller would most effectually remove them. They are prompted by the uneasy consciousness that it is necessary to say something; they reveal in every line the impudent assumption that their supporters are sure, come what may, and over every one of them falls the shadow of great frauds whose presence in the background is tacitly acknowledged, but which their authors are resolved shall never, if they can help it, see the light of day.

As if to remove from the public mind any possibility of doubt as to their verdict on the City accounts, the Board of Aldermen made themselves, yesterday, the willing tool of the Mayor in his paltry attempt to persecute the TIMES. This latest move of the Ring is as much an insult to public opinion as any of their so-called explanations of the fraudulent accounts. As remarked by the *Evening Post*, in an article reproduced in another column: "We greatly mistake the temper of a free people if an effort by our City Government to silence the Press by persecution be not met with a more general and more indignant protest than even the continued suppression of the public accounts." The Ring has once already grossly miscalculated the force of public opinion. Every fresh device to which it resorts shows that it grossly miscalculates it now, save in one respect only, and that is, that the full and frank disclosure of the contents of the Controller's books will be the signal for its own downfall.

Wise Words from the Tribune.

We have seldom seen correct views more vigorously expressed than in the following passages, which we copy from the editorial columns of the *Tribune*. They have all Mr. GREELEY's vigor and directness. We trust they will receive the careful attention of all Republicans, and especially of those members of the party who, as shown by us a few days since, are holding positions under Tammany, and at the same time are members of the Committee over which Mr. GREELEY presides:

"If it were laid down as a rule that no person who holds office under Tammany should be an officer of a Republican Association, we should do a good deal to purify our politics. But if Tammany is to 'run' not only our Legislature to pass its charter, but our County Conventions to nominate or refuse to nominate, as Tammany chooses, and our Ward Associations to distribute or withhold votes at its beck, it is time that we knew it."

"We must cut off the Tammany Republicans who bear our flag the better to aid our enemy, who seize upon the posts of trust in our Committees and issue the mandates of Tammany in our name to our voters, who find their reward in Tammany appointments and Tammany contracts, and who raise the loudest screams against any organization of the honest men of this City against the Ring, which shall throw them out of power."

"A number of men, holding office in the Tax Commission and other branches of the City Government, likewise have places on Republican Committees, or in other responsible posts in our organization. There are other Republicans who hold office for a specified term of years, in consequence of some past arrangement with the two political parties at Albany. These last are not immediately dependent on Tammany, and we have at least a right to expect them to stand by the Republican Party and give it their whole influence. But the Republicans who hold office at the mere will of Tammany Hall are differently situated. Their official life depends on their giving satisfaction to those who appoint them. They cannot do this and give satisfaction likewise in places of trust to the party to which they profess to belong. Ye cannot serve God and Mammon. Gentlemen holding office at the will of Tammany, in Tax Commissions or elsewhere! we call on you to resign your places under Tammany, or your places on Republican Committees!"

"We ask but one favor of our City's master, (Mr. TWEED,) and that is but simple justice. We ask him to take his hand off the Republican Party organization. It is not manly—nay, it is not honest political warfare—to buy and bribe the men who profess to represent in our Committees the Republican voters of the Metropolis. We do not object to Messrs. HENRY SMITH, RUFUS F. ANDREWS, CHARLES S. SPENCER & Co. earning any money or patronage that the Tammany Ring may have to bestow, if they will honestly proclaim that they are working in its interest and earning its wages, but it is not fair that they should do its work in Republican conventions and before committees of the Legislature, claiming all the time to be speaking the sentiments and struggling for the ascendency of the Republican Party. And we hereby give public notice that *no* Republicans have been appointed on these Commissions—that is, none whom TWEED does not with reason expect to be more serviceable in office to him and his party than any Democrat could be. * * * The pretense that certain Commissions are filled in part with Republicans is a fraud. Every Board has been organized with full intent to strengthen the Tammany Democracy to the utmost, and enable the Ring to carry the State next Fall for HOFFMAN, if possible—if it be deemed impossible, for some one else. Our friends throughout the State must no longer be duped by these chameleons who talk Republicanism only to betray, and we now ask the Republican General Committee to exclude from its counsels all who have taken or shall hold office under the sway of Tammany Hall. So long as any of these remain in our Committees we shall continue to be betrayed into the hands of our enemies."

"There will never be a time when Tammany cannot hire nominal Republicans to do her dirty work, but they may not always be as potent as they have been."

The Italian Celebration.

It is more than eleven years since VICTOR EMMANUEL had placed upon his head the crown of a "free and almost united country," and was hailed "King of Italy." But King of Italy in reality he was not then. Venice was still garrisoned by Austrians; that Lombardy, which had been conquered by German barbarians at the beginning of the Christian era, yet owned German domination—apparently as firm, and, in the eyes of the Italians, as oppressive as that of the original invaders. The two Sicilies had not yet been freed by the sword of GARIBALDI, and the States of the Church were bound to Rome by a tyranny rarely surpassed in rigor and offensiveness.

Today the Italians of this City, in common with thousands of their fellows all over the country, celebrate the completion of the task which VICTOR EMMANUEL then took up in earnest, and found surrounded by so many and such threatening difficulties. That completion has been reached through great European wars. The policy which obtained its first serious recognition from Europe in the Crimea, when Sardinia was owned as the ally of France and England, and which took definite form in Italy by means of the war of 1859—the sole bright passage in the dreary reign of the second NAPOLEON—grew and prospered only in violence. Naples and the States of the Church were freed by force before they could become integral parts of Italy, and it required the marvelous victory of Sadowa to give to the Kingdom its natural northern boundaries. During all these struggles the feeling of nationality, at first weak and groping, became stronger. The people were gradually accustomed to the idea of a common citizenship, and gradually acquiring the sense of common strength, which is the last and most essential element in genuine national feeling. The affairs of the Kingdom, loaded as it was with debt, and involved in harassing complications with general European policy, were administered with a sagacity and moderation that won the respect of all nations.

In nothing was this shown more clearly than in the policy adopted with reference to Rome, whose acquisition is the occasion of today's celebration. Around that question hovered difficulties enough to test the political capacity of any people, and the strength and wisdom of the most experienced statesmen. On the one hand was the passionate longing for Rome as the national capital of free Italy; on the other was the constant jealousy and discord caused by the claims of the Italian cities, which were considered by their people as having each a title equal to any save that of Rome. Opposed to these were the obstinate bigotry of the Pope, the treacherous plots of the priesthood, the religious prejudices of many Italians and the time-honored relations of the Holy See to all the Catholic nations of Europe. That in the presence of these conflicting elements Italy avoided foreign war on the one side and domestic strife on the other, until the supreme moment came, and then firmly and wisely grasped the prize so long and passionately yearned after, is a glory as great as Rome itself. As our Italian fellow-citizens pass through our streets today they will awaken more than a passing enthusiasm; they will arouse a downright hearty respect, such as sensible and free people know how to feel for each other.

Hints for the Park Commissioners.

To that large class of our population whom necessity does not permit to leave the City, even for a day, the verdant lanes and cool, dense shrubberies of the Central Park offer a most grateful relief. There the humbler citizen may catch for a brief moment at morning or evening something of the delight and refreshment which others go to seek in the woods and mountains, or at fashionable baths or seaside watering-places. Indeed, with the help of a lively fancy and a glass of mineral water at the well-appointed "Spa," near the Mall, one may enjoy a miniature Saratoga at the cost of a few cents. So, too, a stroll by the borders of the pretty lake, or a row on its placid waters, may convey to a contented and imaginative spirit some notion of the pleasures of Lake Mahopac and kindred resorts. The variety of the Park is one of its greatest charms, as it is the best tribute to the fidelity and taste with which the original Commissioners discharged their duties, that their successors, with all their Ring experience, have been able hitherto to impair so little the beautiful results of their labors.

But the Central Park, beautiful as it certainly is, is not yet perfect. We may afford, perhaps, to dissent from the opinion which objects to the great artificiality of its loveliness, and would have preferred more of the graceful abandon and pleasing wildness of nature. The trim walks, the set parterres and elaborate bridges of the southern part are fairly enough relieved by the boldness of rock and copse on the upper section. A charge that has been brought with more appearance of justice is, that the exceeding care used to keep the grounds in order has sometimes had the effect of curtailing the enjoyment of visitors. A park, for example, where one is not permitted to fling oneself at length on the soft green grass that offers itself so invitingly to the tired and heated wayfarer is somewhat disappointing. Its general effect may be compared to that of the "best" parlor in New-England houses, which is furnished with all the elegance at the owner's command, and then carefully locked up throughout the year. Of course, indiscriminate license to invade the jealously-guarded lawns and meadows of the Park would speedily result in a sad disfigurement. Greater extent of "common" might, however, be alotted, and the prevailing strictness somewhat relaxed without permanent injury.

In this respect we may possibly gain a few useful points from our neighbors over the river. Prospect Park is neither so large nor so exquisitely embellished as our own. It has, nevertheless, so many advantages of site, and its managers have taken such pains to provide for the homely comfort, as well as the æsthetic gratification of its frequenters, that it possibly ministers to a heartier enjoyment than the more dignified attractions of Central Park. One of the most commendable of recent improvements is the picnic ground, with an adjoining cottage, where the picnickers may obtain all sorts of refreshments suitable for a regular feast at a very moderate advance on cost. Here, too, teapots and boiling water are furnished to such as desire to make their own tea, which ladies in particular must regard as an estimable boon. Tables and chairs are also provided free, and table furniture, baskets, buckets, &c., croquet sets, hoops and the like, but at a small charge on deposit of their value. This is an admirable idea, and will be doubtless as beneficial as welcome to the little folks, for whose especial behoof it is intended.

Another excellent innovation is the erection on either side of the main entrance to the Park of wooden shelters for the accommodation of persons waiting for the cars. Visitors to Central Park who have suffered from sudden vicissitudes of weather will appreciate the value of such a refuge, conspicuous with us by its absence. These are suggestions well worthy of consideration by the Central Park Commissioners. Other improvements too, such for instance as the establishment of cab-stands at suitable points within the Park itself we may urge more fully at another time. No device, in short, should be spared which may tend to make the Park more completely in reality what it was meant to be in design, the playground of New-York.

The Brooklyn Ferries.

The evident insecurity of steam-boat passenger traffic has excited considerable interest in the subject of ferries among persons doing business in New-York who reside in Brooklyn, Jersey City, and other places dependent upon steam-boats for communication with the City. The condition of the Brooklyn ferry-boats has recently been made the subject of official and public examination, and the facts elicited are not particularly gratifying. The investigations of the Boiler Inspector have, as a matter of course, resulted in his signing certificates of the soundness of every boiler examined, although one of them is reported to have been in use twelve, another nine, and several of them eight years. But who ever heard of a boiler being condemned by an Inspector, or what reliance is there to be placed on an examination which is unable to detect such a manifest defect as had undoubtedly existed in the *Westfield's* boiler for some time previous to its last inspection? Aside from the unusual age of some of their boat boilers, the steam apparatus of the Union Ferry Company, which connects Brooklyn proper with this City, is doubtless in good condition. It is not found a cheap plan to maintain a high pressure of steam on account of the large consumption of coal which would be required, so the boats are seldom run with a higher pressure than twenty-five pounds to the square inch. It will probably be some time before Brooklyn is thrown into a state of horrible excitement by the explosion of the boiler of one of the Union Ferry Company's boats. As to the security of the boilers on GEORGE LAW's Williamsburg ferries, we shall be able to speak with official "certainty" when the Boiler Inspector shall have finished his examination of them.

The Union Ferry Company's pilots seem for the most part to be competent, experienced men, who are thoroughly skilled in their duties from long practice. The deck-hands, however, are not remarkable either for their courtesy or efficiency. If a row occurs on the boat they are not readily found, and when present they are seldom able to quell it; while they oftener insult passengers than protect them from the rudeness or assaults of rowdies or drunken men. Only the other day, a hand on one of these boats excited the indignation of the passengers to a very high pitch by throwing overboard the papers of a little fellow who was attempting to sell them during the passage across the river. The Union Ferry gate-keepers are generally accommodating enough to furnish change during the hours when the ferriage is one cent, although the law makes this the business of the passengers; but a few days since a man driving a wagon was refused passage over the Grand-street Ferry because he tendered pennies in payment of his fare. It would not be hard to multiply other instances of discourtesy and neglect of duty upon the part of the hands on the Brooklyn ferry-boats, since in this regard there is abundant room for improvement. The remedy is to hold the companies responsible in damages for all insults and assaults made upon peaceable passengers while on their boats.

The discourtesy and inefficiency of deck-hands may be reckoned among the inconveniences of Brooklyn ferry travel, but there is also great danger attending this crossing of the East River, which should receive immediate attention. The provisions for saving life in case of any serious accident are ridiculously insufficient. Two small boats are carried on the upper deck of each ferry-boat, but the launching of them would be a tedious matter under favorable circumstances, and in a panic the boats would probably be swamped in the operation. The carrying capacity of these small boats at the outside limit, including all who could hang on by the gunwales, is about fifty persons to each, while the ferry-boats often carry a deck-load of upward of fifteen hundred passengers. Some two hundred life-preservers are supposed to be packed away on each boat, but they are neither very accessible, nor do most people know of their whereabouts. Even were this entire complement of boats, corks, and preservers available, they would not sustain half of such loads as usually cross the Fulton Ferry just before and after business hours. Should any serious accident happen at such a time, the victims are likely to number as many hundreds as there were scores slaughtered in the *Westfield* disaster. The Board of Directors of the Union Ferry Company comprises some of Brooklyn's best and most intelligent citizens, and it is surprising that for the sake of saving a few hundred, or even thousand dollars, they are willing thus to jeopardize their own lives and those of their fellow-citizens. If it be necessary, let some of the money intended for the elegant ferry-house, now being erected at the foot of Fulton-street, Brooklyn, be appropriated to the purchase of life-preservers, but let not the boats ply to and fro another week as ill-supplied with life-preservers as heretofore. The ferry passengers would be willing to see a trifle less ornament about the new structure, providing they felt that a more liberal provision had been made for their security in case of accident while crossing the river.

A Novelty in Insurance.

At a recent meeting of the British Institute of Actuaries, an exposition was given of the theory and workings of a system of industrial insurance, which, as practiced by the Prudential Company of London, has proved a great success. To the President of the Institute, who is Mr. SAMUEL BROWN, the eminent actuary, and to the others in attendance, the statements made proved not merely interesting, but "startling," as Mr. BROWN expressed it.

The industrial scheme differs from ordinary life insurance in these particulars: In the latter, the premium is calculated according to the sum insured; but in the former, the sum insured is calculated according to the premium; in life insurance proper medical examinations are imperative; in this they are, to a great extent, dispensed with; in the one case, claims are not paid until thirty, sixty, or ninety days have elapsed from date of death (if at all;) in the other, they are paid upon presentation of the proper certificate, and usually by return mail after notice of death is received; nor is there anything like so much circumlocution necessary in proving claims and identifying those entitled to payment. Moreover, life insurance is generally entered into as a means of making provision for family support, or for securing the payment of debts; but the figures seem to show that industrial insurance is mainly used in England by the very poor classes to provide for their own funeral expenses. There is a horror on the part of the wage-receiving class of a pauper burial, and this sentiment is utilized by the industrial insurance agents to an extent which is simply enormous.

This will be believed when we state that the number of policies issued by the Prudential last year was 296,935, or about 950 per diem for each working day. And during the present year as many as eight thousand policies have been issued in a single week. These figures, it must be remembered, apply only to new business; for, in the Company's last report we noticed that the premium receipts were $1,500,000, of which one-fifth was upon 10,757 ordinary life policies, and the balance upon 673,475 industrial policies, thus indicating that this single Company has to keep track of almost as many policies as all our American life companies put together! Of course, the very nature of the business implies that the sums insured are very small, and to our insurance men would appear infinitesimal. And the attention to details required to manage such a business may be inferred from the statement that the premiums are collected weekly upon these seven hundred thousand policies, and that nearly five hundred thousand letters are sent out and received during the year. Every week four thousand are received and five thousand transmitted to correspondents. The experience of the Company shows that six hundred policy-holders change their places of residence from one town to another each week, on the average, and this necessitates a change in the collection arrangements; for the office or its agents must collect the premiums. Then there are seventy alterations required every week by marriages, which, of course, change the names of female policy-holders. The loss or mislaying of policies involves the issue of sixty duplicates a week, with all the formalities incidental thereto; and, sad to say, there are 250 claims presented weekly. The remittances by mail, in checks or money orders, number 1,500 a week, besides such as come in the form of postage stamps, to meet small payments, but aggregating nearly seven hundred dollars a week. The Prudential pays postage to the amount of forty thousand dollars per annum.

We have no information as to the entire number of agents employed, but we know that last year 1,687 *new* agents and 222 *new* medical examiners were appointed. In some large towns the Company has twenty or thirty agents, and in London there are seventy-five. The Kingdom is subdivided into districts, each under the charge of a superintendent, who has his assistants. The most active and thorough supervision is exercised, and, in fact, if at all intermitted, the business would soon prove unprofitable. The lowest premium paid is one penny a week, and the highest yet received is fourteen shillings. It is an interesting feature of the industrial plan that it includes all ages, from the yearling infant up to the centenarian. The statistics of the business show that three-fourths of all the insurances are upon persons less than thirty years old, whereas, in ordinary life insurance, the subjects range between ages thirty-one and fifty-five. During the last four years the death claims have reached the number of 35,000.

This industrial insurance system could be made applicable to the people of this country. There are, to be sure, reasons for its peculiar adaptation to the poorer classes in Great Britain; but it must be admitted that, under some form or other, the principle might be imported here to advantage. And we are not surprised to learn that some of our progressive life insurance managers are already engaged in studying out the problem for its practical development in this country.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is curious enough to find the amicable relations between Germany and Austria forming the subject of disquiet in the diplomatic circles of Europe. The existence of any such feeling forms one of the most potent arguments for the abolition of diplomatic circles altogether. No alliance could be more natural or more eminently conducive to the peace of Europe. If it menaces anybody at all, it may be considered as hostile to the programme of Russia. Why the British Foreign Office should have been warned, as announced in a cable dispatch, against the proceedings at Gastein, is somewhat difficult to imagine. Here is the opinion of a clear-sighted European observer, never yet published, on the ultimate solution of the Eastern question: "Depend upon one thing, Germany will never allow Russia to put an iron girdle round her waist and go to Constantinople. The true and ultimate solution is, all the Germans to Germany, including Vienna, and Constantinople and Athens to the House of Hapsburg reconstituted, and Russia dammed up on that side forever." It is tolerably certain that this arrangement would be satisfactory enough to Germany. That Austria is ready for it cannot be pretended, but that England would regard it with favor there seems no reason to doubt. The understanding between Russia and Germany must, in the nature of things, be a hollow one, and the exchange of courtesies at Gastein will certainly not improve it.

The Syracuse *Standard* disproves, in an article which we publish elsewhere, the statement made in so many quarters, and lately repeated by us, that the "chief editor of that paper" draws a salary from Tammany for doing nothing. The *Standard* says that the gentleman thus referred to "is in no sense an editor" of that paper, "and has at no time dictated, or desired to dictate, the policy it should pursue." This statement must be accepted as putting an end to the report reflecting upon the Syracuse *Standard*, and we have great pleasure in giving it a place in our columns.

It is comforting to know that there is one man who is not confused by the hundred and one reports recently spread about the Suez Canal. That man is Baron DE LESSEPS, the intrepid engineer to whose splendid energy and unconquerable perseverance the canal itself is due. He can read with equal complacency the news that an English noble is just completing negotiations for its purchase; that Prussia has agreed to accept the French stock in the enterprise as a part of her indemnity; and that America is already beginning to reap, by her Pacific Railways, the harvest of freights, no longer collectable by the Canal Company. This cheerful variety of intelligence has all appeared in the American Press within a month, and is all based on the report that the obstruction to the canal, from sand blown in by the wind, was so great that the revenues would not suffice to remove it. But now comes Baron DE LESSEPS himself, and says, in a letter to Gen. CHARLES W. DARLING, that "the deposits of sand brought by the wind are insignificant, and the sides of the basin are so solid that the outlines projecting at the most exposed points throughout the length of the canal, after eighteen months' use, present scarcely a perceptible variation."

Philadelphia has had in working order for two years a "night school for artisans," and the educational authorities of that city describe it as successful. It has a corps of six teachers and a principal. The principal things taught are practical mathematics, mechanical engineering and drawing, physics, chemistry and applied mechanics and engineering. The reports of the school are not so full as we could wish, but some interesting facts may be gathered from them. The capacity of the school-rooms is but for 250; the average attendance was two hundred during the second year, of whom one-third were attendants the first year; the number applying for admittance was 563. The average age of the students was twenty-two years and three months, one-half being between twenty and twenty-five, and about one-fourth between twenty-five and forty, while four were over forty, and none were under eighteen. Of those applying, one-fifth were machinists, one-seventh carpenters, and the remainder divided among forty-one mechanical occupations, and thirty-six other occupations not described. Of clerks there were twelve, and of salesmen six, out of the 563. Even by the meagre statements published by the Board of Education, it is easy to see that the artisans have shown a lively interest in the school, and that they have been practically benefited by it.

If Mayor HALL or any other dishonest Democrat wants some figures by which to estimate the relative cost of upright administration and thieving, we commend him to the contrast drawn by Mr. DELANO in the speech we publish this morning, between the national expenses and those of New-York City. And if any honest Democrat still needs enlightenment as to the enormity of the Tammany stealings, we commend him to the same document. Mr. DELANO is a gentleman of acknowledged ability and fairness, and his argument is temperate as well as clear and convincing.

The conflict has come at last upon the question whether the French Assembly shall be declared constituent, or whether it shall be dissolved as having fulfilled the purposes for which it was elected. The fact that M. GAMBETTA has come prominently forward in the present discussion, affords sufficient proof that the issue is a grave one. There is no feature more remarkable in the recent developments of French politics than the general acknowledgment by all parties of the growth of M. GAMBETTA's influence among the people. He seems to be one of the few men in France who have definite ideas of the present and an abiding faith in the future. The military vote went in his favor to a surprising degree, because he was the one man who fought after hope was dead; the Republicans trust him since his manly Bordeaux letter; and the Monarchical parties fear him because he is a power which they can neither ignore nor win over.

ALONG THE ERIE.

An Erie Engineer Jumps from His Engine to Escape a Smash and Breaks His Neck—Picnic Broken Up by Railroad Roughs—Several Men Injured.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 24, 1871.

JAMES HOGAN, an engineer on the Erie Railway, was instantly killed last night at Hohokus, on the Eastern Division, under singular circumstances. Several coal trains were following each other on the way East, and at the above station the train ahead of HOGAN stopped for some cause, and either sent no flag back to signal approaching trains, or their flag was not seen by the engineer. Consequently, as he came in sight of the stationary train ahead of him, and as his train was running at considerable speed, he thought a collision was inevitable. He at once reversed his locomotive, but not having the nerve to await the result, jumped wildly from his cab. He struck against a ledge of rock. His fireman remained on the locomotive, which stopped before reaching the train ahead. On going back to the spot where the engineer had jumped off the fireman found him lying by the track, with his neck broken. He was picked up and found to be dead. He leaves a family at Bergen, N. J.

The annual picnic of the German schools of this place was held about two miles west of here yesterday. In the afternoon a gang of rowdies appeared in the grove and commenced interfering with those present, insulting the women and bullying the men. Two of them finally jumped over the refreshment bar erected for the occasion, and attempted to secure the money-drawer. They were immediately seized by several Germans and roughly handled, when a general mêlée ensued. A German named SNYDER was badly cut about the head by a broken tumbler. The greatest confusion reigned for some time, and several men were more or less injured by clubs and knives. The rowdies were finally driven off, and the picnic party returned to Port Jervis. The roughs are supposed to be railway brakemen and firemen, and measures are being taken to have the leaders arrested. The Germans do not feel safe in holding their picnics hereabout. The annual picnics of the Maennerchor here have been compelled to cease altogether, or seek spots miles away. They are always interfered with by this rowdy element.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Falling of the Walls of a Burned Building—Several Children Buried Alive.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn.,
Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1871.

A distressing calamity has followed the great fire that visited this city on Sunday. As usual after fires, a large crowd of people has daily gathered around the burned district, and yesterday, while a number of children were standing directly under the ruined walls of the Packer building, it fell with a great crash, burying several children beneath the *débris*. A rush was at once made by the by-standers to render assistance to the unfortunate children, and the brick and plaster were rapidly dug away. In a few moments, the little daughter of JOSEPH STEPHENS was reached and taken out, badly injured. A son of JAMES RADER was found unconscious, but no visible injury could be discovered about him. He was removed to an adjoining drug-store, and restored to consciousness. A girl named AMANDA MEITZLER, daughter of JOHN MEITZLER, of No. 17 Franklin-street, was next exhumed. She was badly mangled about the lower portion of her body and limbs, but was alive. She was taken to RITTENHOUSE's drug-store, and physicians called. But their aid was of no avail, and the little unfortunate died in a very few moments in great agony. Another little girl was found by the side of the above child, and on being taken into a house near by was found to be a sister of the dead girl, named MARY. One of her legs was broken, and the flesh stripped off the leg from the knee down. Her other leg was badly mangled, and a portion of the heel torn off. The wounds of MARY were examined by the physicians, and finding that nothing could save the child they did not dress them. One of the little sufferer's legs came entirely off when a physician took hold of it. She died about noon. The little girls had been on an errand, and stopped to look at the ruins just a moment before the walls fell. Other children were taken out, but none were fatally injured. The sad affair has cast a gloom over the whole city.

Explosion of Another "Safe" Boiler.

MOUNT CARMEL, Penn., Aug. 24.—One of the boilers at F. ROADS' colliery exploded this morning, at 7 o'clock. The boiler-house is in ruins. No person was dangerously injured. Several of the slate-pickers are scalded slightly. The boilers were inspected a few days ago and pronounced safe.

BUTLER'S FIRST GUN.

He Opens the Gubernatorial Canvass at Springfield.

Characteristic Speech on Local and National Topics.

Answering His Abusers—A Sensational Scene in the Hall—What the General Has to Say on Leading Issues of the Day.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 24.—Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER opened his campaign to-night by a speech delivered in this city, at the Town Hall. The hall was crowded to excess by ladies and gentlemen, all anxious to hear the General. For some reason the train which conveyed the speaker from Boston to this place was delayed, so that the General did not arrive in time. No time was lost, however, after his arrival, so that the audience were not kept in suspense. Gen. BUTLER spoke substantially as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF MASSACHUSETTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am glad to be here. It gives me great pleasure to meet you, fellow-citizens, face to face. To confer with you upon the great questions which agitate the public mind, I would want all the strength, all the intellect, all the endeavor which it were possible for me to exhibit—all that could be used in dealing sturdy blows against the enemies of our free institutions and our country; and all the persuasion there is in my tongue might be used to bring to the faith of our fathers those who have heretofore sought to break up the Government. Although man and boy I have lived in the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts more than forty years; although I have been before my countrymen for various capacities, yet, although a Republican after the straightest sect, I am called on to defend myself by papers calling themselves Republican from unheard-of charges. They do not now confine themselves merely to calling hard names. Hard names hurt nobody, for if hard names could hurt anybody, he who speaks to you would have been dead long ago. I am used to hard names. I can remember, after I went into the war, the earliest abuse that I got, and it is as true as some of the rest.

The speaker then proceeded to read from a book some extracts from a rebel newspaper, which were not at all complimentary to himself, and in alluding to subsequent criticism he continued:

"What have I done to be thus abused by newspapers calling themselves Republican? What offense have I committed against the Republican Party? That the Democratic papers should so abuse, so malign me, is a matter of which I take no note, because they have abused me worse than any other man; but I take that as a high compliment. Why, I say? What is it for? Was it that I left the profession which at least was giving a competence to myself and family, at the call of my country and at the order of your Governor?"

THE MASSACHUSETTS EDITORS.

The General then reviewed, as is usual with him, his war record, or such portions as were creditable to him, and uttered a good deal of sharp language toward certain local editors, who he considered to be opposed to him, continuing his attack in the following words:

"Or, perhaps, the war being over, when the next great battle took place when ANDREW JOHNSON 'swung round the circle,' I was asked by those who had in charge the past interests of the Republican Party to follow him around the circle, and meet him and gather up the Constitution and the stars that he scattered so liberally, which led to the great triumph in Congress of the Republican Party. That, perhaps, was an offense against the Republican Party, for I then said he ought to be impeached. I have a keen scent for a rascal, let me tell the editor of the *Republican*. I have been twenty years a criminal lawyer and I know one when I see him. I insisted that he should be impeached and I was selected by the universal voice of the House and Board of Managers, of which I was one, to manage that impeachment. Was that an offense against the Republican Party? And again, when through fraud and trickery that impeachment failed, I went into the canvass loyally and fairly for the Republican Party. After the election of President GRANT, with whom at the time (for I speak with frankness) I had some cause of difference, I buried that cause of difference and supported the Administration loyally and fully—so much so that I have been accused of being a partisan of the Administration. When I sacrificed all personal feelings for the harmony and welfare of this great party, was that an offense against its integrity, that I should be abused by Republican newspapers? I can see no reason except that they want to sell those papers. [Laughter and applause.] Again, Sir, I repeat the question, what is my offense? Was it because I was put at the head of the Reconstruction Committee in Congress, and carried forward the great reconstruction principles which the universal sense of the party indorsed? Was that the reason that I am accused of having done an offense to the party? Or perhaps it is, for you see I am pressing this question home, as I find it printed in a newspaper of today, that they say that I quarreled with Mr. Speaker BLAINE. [Laughter.] What was the difference between myself and that distinguished gentleman? I insisted that the Congress of the United States should not adjourn last March until it passed a bill to protect Union men, black and white, throughout the South from the wrongs and murders of the Kuklux assassins, [tremendous cheering,] and I held Congress there, I have a right to say it, [renewed long and continued cheering,] until this bill was passed. It is no boast on my part, my friends, to say that I held Congress there until the bill was passed which Gen. GRANT is now executing. [Renewed cheering.] That bill has brought peace to the South. [Applause.] It has given the Republican Party some hope that there will be fair elections in the South, such an election as that by which you have unexpectedly carried the State of North Carolina. [Loud cheers.] May be that was my offence against the Republican Party, [loud laughter;] yet it is seriously put down as an offense by these men, for of them I will say that by their work you shall know them. Although I had cause of difference with JOHN A. ANDREW, I did not undertake to elect the people's candidate, and break down CHARLES SUMNER in 1862 as I remember. Do you up here in Springfield know anybody that did? [Laughter,] and yet he would read me out of the Republican Party—this fellow who ran away when he got his friend JOHN BROWN in trouble, and would not even dare to go and testify in the Senate of the United States in his favor. [Applause and sensation.] This is a telling truth, is it not? [Applause.]

A SENSATIONAL SCENE.

F. B. SANBORN—Interrupting—Does Gen. BUTLER refer to me?

Gen. BUTLER—I do.

Mr. SANBORN—Then 'tis false!

Gen. BUTLER—Haven't you sworn to it in the Senate of the United States? Why did you get out of the door?

Mr. SANBORN, (standing in his chair at the reporters' table)—I am happy to have an opportunity to answer that question. [Hisses, great confusion, and "Put him out!"]

The CHAIRMAN—Will the gentleman be seated?

Mr. SANBORN—Gen. BUTLER has asked me a question, and I propose to answer it.

Gen. BUTLER—A single word. Shall this man abuse me in the *Republican* all day, then occupy my time all night? [Voices, "No, no!" cries of "Put him out!" and great confusion.]

Mr. SANBORN—Gen. BUTLER asked me a question, and I will answer it when he has finished.

Gen. BUTLER—Now, gentlemen, let us go on. [Great confusion.] Let the gentleman speak. [No—put him out.]

The PRESIDENT—Will you give your attention a moment. This meeting has been called by the citizens of this city to hear Gen. BUTLER, and he is bound to speak in this hall to night, notwithstanding the editor of the Springfield *Republican* who abuses everbody. [Great applause.]

Mr. SANBORN—I hope our friends will hear the General. [Cries of put him out, and great confusion.]

The PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, I have seen harder times than this in Springfield since I have lived here, and yet no man has been put out when he sat quiet and wanted to be heard. If you will all be quiet you will all be heard. The Springfield *Republican* and its editors do not rule all the people of this city. [A voice—"that's so."]

Gen. BUTLER—Now, my friends, there need not be all this heat about this matter. Either I am right or wrong, and that thing can all be determined without anybody's getting up and making a disturbance. Now let us examine this matter. I will state the facts just as I understand them, and if I am wrong I shall beg the gentleman's pardon. I understand a very resolute man, who lived in Springfield, whom we all revere, notwithstanding that he evidently entered upon an expedition without proper forethought, because he undertook to do with seventeen men what it took seventeen hundred thousand to do, to wit—to free the slave. I understood he had certain coadjutors in that work, earnest men, I have no doubt; one of them was an inhabitant of Concord, and being an inhabitant of the town of Concord, and being a sort of Secretary to that association, the Senate of the United States, choosing to investigate the matter, summoned him to testify before the Senate. Any one would suppose that a man engaged in the honest and high calling, the noble enterprise, to free all the slaves in the United States, and engaged with such a noble worker as JOHN BROWN, would have been glad to tell us all his story—would have said, I stood by the old man, and I told him when he went down there that I would stand by him, and I am one of his men, and I am proud to say so. But that man did not come, and he was sent for. He had not "married a wife, and could not come," as I understood, but he "could not come." The United States Marshal was sent to arrest him, and bring him before the Senate, but he tried to get away, and to get his sister to whip the horses so that he could escape, as my old friend JEFF. DAVIS did, under cover of petticoats. [Laughter and applause.] Then be sued the United States Marshal, and I was a lawyer. This happened in Middlesex County, and I defended the United States Marshal, and he never got anything out of the Marshal—people don't out of my clients usually—and the consequence is I have been abused by the Springfield *Republican* ever since. [Laughter and applause.] That is what they call journalism. As though that was not enough, because I am the most unfortunate man in the world, I am always running into difficulties—it so happened that twenty-five years ago I had a personal collision—a hand-to-hand collision with "Warrington," the Springfield correspondent. So I have been written about ever since by the Springfield *Republican*, and then, as though the Springfield *Republican* must go wrong, I had a nephew who was in New-York and, acting under order of his principal, he put the owner of the Springfield *Republican* in Ludlow-street Jail [cheers] and the consequence has been that there has not been anybody of the name of BUTLER who can get fair play in the Springfield *Republican*. That is all there is of it. Now these are facts. History will settle that question—not your say so nor mine—and I will come back some day and set them right if anybody undertakes to set them wrong. I am a pretty long-lived fellow, and I shall come back here again. I have given you an account of that journal. I have to deal with one or two more, because you will say that don't explain why some of these city journals are against you. Well, let us go to Hartford. If any of you will read the Hartford *Courant*, you will see it is filled with calumnies upon Gen. BUTLER. Why? Because Gen. HAWLEY, its editor, was under my command in Virginia, and I displaced him from command for incompetency. He never was seen upon the field afterward. So when you see the Hartford *Courant*, put that in as pepper and salt, and digest the dose as you can.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Gen. BUTLER began talking about the Boston *Journal*, and produced a receipted bill showing that he had to pay for the publication of the proceedings of a meeting held in his interest. He continued in this strain at some length, finally changing the subject by saying:

It is said that I do not agree with the Republican Party in matters of finance. Well, there are some matters of finance in which I don't agree with the Republican Party, and I want that taken down by the reporters. I will explain more in detail pretty soon; and some matters, too, in which my quondom friend, the editor of the *Republican*, has had cause for dissatisfaction. But the question of finance is this. I insisted, in 1868, that the bond-holders should be paid for their bonds exactly according to the legal contract, and that they should not be paid in gold until my soldiers' pensions and those of the widows were paid in gold. I said it then, and I say it now. Another reason why I am opposed by a portion of the Republicans is because I insisted the poor man has equal rights with the rich. It is because I am an old-fashioned Democrat, with Democratic principle that is right, and, I trust, purged in the fire from everything that is wrong still in me. I trust to have them out in legislation by the Government before I die, God willing; God help me. [Applause.] Why, just see how it is! They say I am not a Republican because I have not been in the Republican Party long enough. Well, what does that mean? It means that I was a Democrat when part of the Democratic creed was that we were to stand by constitutional obligations. I stood by the constitutional obligations. I did not love slavery any better than men who prated much louder about it. I see that I am told by every Springfield paper that I voted thirty-seven times, or fifty-seven times, for JEFF. DAVIS. I did—to preserve the Union. They tell you that every time, but they don't tell you that the boat I came away from Charleston on had on board a fugitive slave. They forget to tell the two facts together. I stood, as I always stand, true to my obligations, but when my Southern friends, with whom I was a petted guest—with whom I stood on the very highest terms of fellowship and comradeship in every form, when they fired upon the old flag, and gave up their constitutional obligations, and trampled our Constitution under foot, I then rose up and said, I thank God I am released from mine, and I am ready to beat down secession and insurrection wherever it shows its hydra head.

After referring to his Congressional career, the General came to the point of his being a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, saying:

Well, I thought I could be spared from that Congress, and I came home here, at the request of some of my friends. They asked me to look into the State Government, and I did, and I talked with them about what I found here and what I am going to tell you. They said to me, "Gen. BUTLER, won't you run for Governor?" I says: "I—what do I want to be Governor for? Do you think that will make me live any longer in history? Shall I live as Gov. GARDNER, the fourteen-year temperance man?" [Laughter.] And as for the salary, as there are no perquisites that I know of, I didn't see that that ought to be a temptation. If they had offered me a place on the State Board of Charities, I don't know but what I might have been tempted. [Laughter.] But I said: "I don't want to be Governor." But they said: "You had better be Governor." I said: "If they want me to be Governor, they can elect me." "Well, won't you say so?" "Whenever it is the proper time I will say so." Then some gentlemen arranged that I should be called upon, and I said yes, in all frankness, I will be Governor if anybody wants me. Then they said, "Accept the nomination." I said again, the Governorship of Massachusetts is a high and honorable place, one to satisfy the ambition of anybody, to be sought by proper means, and I believe I am a frank man, speaking right out in meeting, as you see, for I tell you that I have been accused of everything on earth, except being a sneak; no one ever accused me of that; and thereupon the candidature commenced. I have said nothing to anybody about it. I have said nothing until I came to speak to you.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

This determined opposition was also because he believed it the duty of the Republican Party to take up, consider, and establish the rights of labor as against capital. He, as a Republican, looks upon labor reform as only advanced Republicanism. The Republican Party was founded on the idea that the laws should be enacted and bring the power of the Government to bear to emancipate the unpaid laborer—the slave—from the exactions of the capitalist, his master. Having accomplished this great and good work, it is the duty of the party to go forward and adjust, settle, and define the exact relations of labor and capital, and protect the ill-paid or over-worked laborer from the exactions of avarice. Labor and capital do not stand on an equality. If labor is capital then it is a capital which perishes in the using, which cannot be hoarded, accumulated or put at interest, and is wholly lost if not employed day by day. Indeed, what is capital itself but the accumulated products of labor? And in any contest between labor and capital the simple laborer stands alone, for laborers cannot aggregate their labor against the accumulated power of many of their co-workers, whose production has taken the form of consolidated capital. Therefore it is that all strikes by the working man as against the capitalist as a means of defense, are useless, and must, as a rule, be unsuccessful. Strikes are illogical; they are indefensible; they are beneath the dignity of the American workman. If the workman quits his employment in order to cripple the capitalist, he loses his time, which is his all; the capitalist loses nothing but his profits; he has his capital still. Therefore it is that the laborer's all is pitted against the profits only of the capitalist. But strikes are incompatible with the dignity and power of the American workman. In his hand he has the ballot, the most powerful of weapons when well handled.

THE DANGER OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Concluding his remarks on this issue, Gen. BUTLER declared that it would not do for the Republican Party to longer ignore the demands of the laboring men. The working man, if not controlled by necessity to sustain himself as against the power of capital, is Republican. Let us then, he urged, by doing justice, win back the working men who have left us to the Republican ranks; nay, let us call upon the working men in the opposing party to come to us as the true friend of the laborer, and having shown ourselves the protector of the black laborer, let us now be the equal friend of the white laborer. The Democratic Party under the leadership of the old Whigs, who now substantially control it, and who have not a drop of Democratic blood in their veins, or of Democratic thought in their minds—losing its principles, is working in the wrong direction. It stood in opposition to the laborer because he was black. It stood by the slave-master, even to tearing down the Government, to enslave and enthrall the laboring man. Failing in that purpose through the decision of battle, it now is opposing the enfranchisement of the laboring man, and is opposed to the ballot as a right, because he is a man standing up in the image of God who made him. The Democratic Party have ceased to be the friends of the laborer, have ceased to represent his rights, but rather representing the view of the slaveholder, the worst aristocrat even in this country. Let the Republican Party see to it that we swing not away from the true radical democratic principles of the Republicans and become the party of the banker, the bondholder, the monopolist and the capitalist, and array ourselves against the laboring man, until we stand where the old Whig Party did in 1383, when the laboring men of the State rose and overthrew it, in which glorious victory of the laboring man I thank God I had a share.

HOW THE STATE FINANCES HAVE BEEN MISMANAGED.

Gen. BUTLER next proceeded to attack the financial management of the State under past governments, and to point out unexpected extravagances and irregularities in various departments. "Thinking," he said, "that my services might possibly be spared from Congress without detriment to the interests of my constituents, my attention was practically called to the great burdens of taxation upon the people of the State, and I was led to look into the expenditures of the State Government for the cause. I found there a state of facts which I will lay before you, and which, if it has the same effect upon the minds of the people of the Commonwealth that it has upon mine, will call loudly for most rigid examination, retrenchment and reform." He then read figures taken from the Auditor's books, showing that the increase in ordinary expenses of the State Government in 1870 over 1860-1, was $926,950 62, and "exceptional or extraordinary expenses between the two years of peace—1860 and 1870—was $5,873,547 25. You will observe, said the General, that while in ten years your expenses have nearly trebled, or increased at the rate of 300 per cent., the growth of the State, either in inhabitants or wealth, has only increased less than twenty-five per cent. If our population had increased in ratio with our expenses, we should be considerably more than 3,000,000 of people now, instead of some 1,400,000 only, to bear the burden to pay this enormous expense by taxation.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT GONE INTO COMMISSIONS.

I was, therefore, compelled to look for other causes to account for it, at least in part, and I have found, to my surprise—and I have no doubt to yours—that our whole State Government had gone into commission. In other words, that the expenditures of the State had been handed over, during the ten years, to more than thirty different Boards and Commissions appointed by the State authorities and totally irresponsible to the people. These Boards of Commissioners are unknown to the Constitution of the Commonwealth. [Our Constitution supposes that the officers provided for and duly elected under it are sufficient for the government of the State. It makes them responsible directly to the people, and presupposes no Board of Commission shall come in to screen our rulers from the just indignation of the people, if they are found in any ill-doing. There have been created since the year 1860 some thirty odd different Boards and Commissions to do the business of the State, which the Constitution supposes to be, and which the people undoubtedly thought was done by the officers they elected. These Commissioners received—what do you suppose? Looking at the ordinary pay of officials, even not taking into account what is the pay of a day's labor of a mechanic, you would have said eight dollars a day amply sufficient for such work, would you not? Yet, I find one at twenty-five dollars a day, and two at twenty dollars a day each. And the fact that they might have been got cheaper under an economical administration is demonstrated, because that Commission expired in 1865; and a Fish Commission being afterward instituted to superintend the hatching of shad and spawning of salmon, and for other purposes, one of the same Street Railway Commissioners, being "out of a job," was put on that Commission at ten dollars a day—or half as much—and quite enough, too, unless it is claimed that it is harder work to superintend street railways than to hatch shad and spawn salmon, the latter being tolerably easy if the weather is warm in the Spring and the water is shallow.

THE REFORMS HE WILL INSTITUTE IF GOVERNOR.

The law of extravagance enforces itself, without the need of electing a Governor pledged to enforce it. Individual responsibility in Government alone will hold men to strict accountability and economy. The great burdens of taxation, my fellow-citizens, must be reduced; this matter must be reformed; these are the barnacles which have fastened themselves upon the ship of State through long years of her voyage under command and rule of a single party. Whatever party might have governed in the State for this length of time, the same result would have accrued. We have as pure men and as good men in the Republican Party as can be found on earth, but the continual cravings of partisans, the unassuaged greed of office operating continually in one direction, will swell salaries and expenditures until the public money is taken by the million. This will have to be reformed. It may be done inside of the Republican Party. If it is not done inside the Republican Party, it will be done outside of that party by the people of the Commonwealth acting irrespective of party. I, as a Republican, desire that the Republican Party, which has done so much for the State, so much for the country, so much for liberty and mankind, should reform the abuses incidental to its long continuance in power. One set of men have ruled in these matters in your State-house substantially for more than twelve years, ever increasing in their demands for place and pay, with ever-increasing dependents to be provided for, until you see the result in your ever-increasing expenditure. If you do not change them, they will change you, fellow Republicans, and all the people shall say, amen.

The following dispatch was received from Gen. HAWLEY after Gen. BUTLER had closed, but before the audience had dispersed. The Chairman refused to allow it to be read:

HARTFORD, Aug. 24, 1871.—If BUTLER said I was dismissed or removed from my command, or was ever rebuked for my conduct as an officer, I beg some friend to read this dispatch, in which I say the charge is an infamous falsehood, and the man who uttered it a liar and a blackguard. The last written communication from BUTLER concerning my conduct was a copy sent me of his recommendation for promotion.

J. R. HAWLEY.

GOV. HAWLEY'S STATEMENT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 24.—Gov. HAWLEY respectfully requests all papers that publish Gen. BUTLER's attack on him to publish the following additional statement:

I came under BUTLER's command as a Colonel commanding a brigade, in April, 1864, and was in nearly all the battles of the Army of the James. After the battle of Deep Run, Aug. 16, 1864, I was recommended for promotion by BIRNEY and TERRY, and BUTLER added a separate and cordial letter, of which he sent me a copy. I took part as Brigadier in the battle of Oct. 13. Gen. BUTLER himself gave me command of TERRY's division while TERRY went to Fort Fisher. After the capture FOSTER, of Indiana, returned from leave, and being senior to me, took the division, and, at my own request, I was allowed to rejoin my old troops in the reorganized Tenth Corps in North Carolina. Gen. TERRY made me Chief of Staff. That was the last of my connection with BUTLER. He was sent home, while I commanded a district in North Carolina, or served as Chief of Staff in Virginia till October, 1865, and was honorably discharged Jan. 15, 1866, having been brevetted Major-General. BUTLER's slanders are pure inventions, without even a shadow of truth for a basis.

J. R. HAWLEY.

THE DEATH OF RENFORTH.

Inquest on the Body at St. Johns—His His Last Words.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Aug. 24.—The Tyne crew have decided to row at Halifax with KELLY as stroke; BRUGHT, No. 2; CHAMBERS, No. 3 and PERCY, bow. The inquest on RENFORTH's body was resumed this morning. JOHN J. WALTON, of the Newcastle *Chronicle*, deposed:

"After RENFORTH was placed in bed, KELLY, PERCY and the two CHAMBERS being also present, I asked RENFORTH what was the matter; "Have you had a fit?" he said, "Oh! no, it's not a fit; I'll tell you all after;" witness then asked if he had had anything, or any one had done anything to him; he replied, "I'll tell you all about it after;" he breathed very hard and became slightly delirious; brandy was administered, which gave him temporary relief; Dr. McLAREN bled him; no blood was obtained from the right arm, but thick black blood was obtained from the left. Shortly before death he spoke again—"Oh! my poor wife! Poor HARRY!" meaning KELLY. Froth came to his mouth and mucus; he changed color and his jaws set and he was dead.

The witness stated that RENFORTH was an excitable man; temperate habits, but when over excited subject to apoplectic fits. During five years rowing, he (RENFORTH) had five fits. RENFORTH said to KELLEY when first attacked in the boat, "Oh, HARRY I have had something given me." From this and RENFORTH's last words, witness was under the impression he intended to convey the idea something had been given him to cause illness. Several other witnesses were examined, but, as the evidence of the medical men making the post-mortem examination had not yet been given, no conclusion was arrived at.

The official time of the Paris crew was 39 minutes 20 3-5 seconds.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes of the Season.

Mr. STRAKOSCH has engaged for the series of concerts and opera nights, whereof Miss NILSSON will be the bright particular star, M. BARRE, the eminent baritone of the Paris Opera Comique. M. BARRE will reach this City on Tuesday next, with Mr. STRAKOSCH himself, and his arrival will effectually dispose of the absurd reports as to managerial intentions in regard to the filling of baritone-parts by incompetent people....Mme. FANNY JANAUSCHEK will probably reach New-York to-night, in the Bremen steam-ship *Rhein*....Mr. J. C. FRYER returns by the *City of Paris*, due at this port on Sunday....Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI and Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY sail from England on Sept. 7....Mr. J. T. RAYMOND has been engaged to act with Mr. SOTHERN at Niblo's, Mr. SOTHERN's performances commencing with a revival of "Our American Cousin."....All the artists secured for the reproduction of "Humpty Dumpty" at the Olympic Theatre are now here.

Personal.

C. H. Dalton, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

Dr. N. Pinkney, of the United States Navy, is at the New-York Hotel.

John H. Tienken, the Wall-street banker, is at the Surf Hotel, Fire Island.

EXTRAORDINARY NARRATIVE.

Singular Experiences of Two Women—They Voluntarily Assume a Wild Life—Peculiar Chain of Remarkable Circumstances—The Slater Mystery Solved.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STROUDSBURG, Monroe County, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1871.

About three years ago there came to Jackson Township, this county, a couple of tramps—a man and woman. The latter was about nineteen years of age, good-looking even in her rags, and giving evidence of having been used to good society at some time in her life. The man was about thirty-five, with a beardless face, long hair, and attired in a dilapidated suit of corduroy. He was rough and uncouth in manner and language, and evidently had always belonged to the lower order of humanity. They placed themselves in charge of the Poor-master, and for two years roamed about the neighborhood, in Summer living in the woods, sleeping in caves, and subsisting on what the town allowed them, and by begging. The man was an excellent hunter, and during his stay in the township he killed eight deer and two bears. They gave their names as Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH ISRAEL LOBDELL, but never would tell whence they came, or why they lived in that wild manner. Finally, the people grew tired of their presence, and they were arrested as vagrants and lodged in jail at Stroudsburg.

While in jail the man "JOE," as he was called, took to preaching, and delivered some most singularly unintelligible harangues to fellow-prisoners. But he and his wife were released after a few weeks, and they took up their quarters in Barrett Township. Here they lived the same life they had in Jackson, the only variation being the occasional preaching of JOE about the neighborhood. They remained in Barrett some months, when they were again arrested, and again placed in jail. While in jail this time, the jailer succeeded in obtaining from JOE that he and his wife had come from Long Eddy, Delaware County, N. Y., and that he had a mother living there. To her the woman he called his wife wrote a letter, in an excellent hand, every word correctly spelled and the punctuation perfect. In the meantime, suspicion arose in the mind of the jailer that JOE was not what he claimed to be, but was a member of the opposite sex, which suspicion was found to be a fact by a physician who was called in. This only added to the mystery of the singular couple, so it was decided to take them to Long Eddy, and leave them where they belonged.

Accordingly, on Tuesday of last week, Messrs. E. H. HELLER and HENRY SHALLER, Poormasters of Barrett, left Stroudsburg with the two women in charge. Arriving at Long Eddy, they found that the proper names of the pair were LUCY ANN SLATER and ADA PERRY, and that they were runaways from the Delaware County Poor-house, at Delhi. The parents of the first-named live near Long Eddy, but the father is upward of seventy years old, and the mother, who has been insane over twenty years, is also very old, and they both subsist by the charity of neighbors. The two runaways were consequently taken to Delhi, and again placed in the Poor-house.

At Long Eddy the authorities from Monroe County were given the following facts in relation to the women in their charge, the history of the younger being told by herself, as follows:

Her name is ADA PERRY, and she is twenty-two years of age. She had lived all her life, up to about five years ago, at South Abington, Plymouth County, Mass., with her parents, who are, or were, highly-respectable people of that town. Her father's name was DANIEL. In the latter part of 1865 she became acquainted with a young man named JAMES WRIGHT, who accomplished her ruin, and with whom she ran away from home in 1866, her parents having forbidden her receiving his attentions. They went to Jersey City, where they lived for some months, when she was deserted by WRIGHT. She obtained information that led her to believe that he had gone away with another woman on the Erie Railway to Buffalo. She at once determined to follow him, and gathering together what money she could she started in pursuit. Her money, however, only brought her to Long Eddy, where the conductor ejected her from the cars. She told her story at this place, and she was cared for some days, and an offer made her that if she would return to her parents her expenses would be paid home. This offer she declined to accept, declaring that she could never look her mother in the face again. She chose rather to become a charge at the county house, whither she was sent. Here she became acquainted with LUCY ANN SLATER, and a singular attachment sprang up between them, and after about eighteen months' life in the Poor-house they ran away together.

LUCY ANN SLATER is about thirty-eight years old, and the wild life she has led, and the hardships she has endured, have driven every feminine feature from her face. The following facts are from one who knew her from a girl, and are vouched for as correct:

It is not known where LUCY ANN LOBDILL was born, but she came to Basket Station, (when it was but a primitive wilderness,) with her father and mother, when she was about ten years old. She was as wild as the deer that then roamed over the hills of Delaware County, and early learned the use of the rifle. At nineteen, when a settlement of lumbermen and their families had been formed at Basket, she was acknowledged to be the equal of any man in cutting lumber or rafting, and the best shot in the entire settlement, or in any adjoining. She was very handsome, above the average size of women, and although continually among the men, sharing their labor and their sports, not a word was ever raised against her fair fame. She might have become the wife of any respectable and well-to-do lumberman in the region; but she rejected them all, only to set her affections on a wild and worthless hunter, trapper and raftsman of Hancock, named HENRY SLATER. She married this man in 1852. After living with her two years he deserted her, leaving her with an infant two months old. This child she named MARY, and, placing it in charge of her parents, she rejected female attire and assumed the garb of a hunter and trapper. For several years she lived among the hills of Delaware County, the trackless wilds of Sullivan, and roamed as far up the Delaware Valley as Susquehanna County, Penn. Her prowess as a hunter spread far and wide, and she became known as the "Female Nimrod of Long Eddy." In 1855 she wrote, in characteristic style, a history of her exploits up to that time. According to this she had killed fifteen deer, five bears, and immense numbers of smaller game, besides trapping hundreds of mink, otter, musk-rats, &c. She narrated in this sketch several adventures she had had while hunting, and one of which was a hand-to-hand fight with a large she-bear, whose cubs she had killed, and which surprised her while she was skinning them. She killed the old bear with her hunting-knife, after having received injuries from which she swooned before the bear was dead.

What she ever did with the money she must have accumulated in her trapping and hunting no one ever knew. Her child was placed in the Poor-house when it was two years old, and she had apparently forgotten its existence.

One day, in the year 1860, she applied to the Poor authorities of Delaware County, and asked to be placed in the Poor-house, as she was no longer capable of supporting herself, although she appeared well and hearty. She was attired again in female dress. She was admitted to the Poor-house, where she remained always moody and sullen until ADA PERRY came, when she became full of life, and was the most cheerful person in the place until she and the girl ran away. There is still another chapter in this singular narration of facts. As if MARY SLATER, the child, had not suffered enough through the neglect of its mother, the desertion of its father, and the non-possession of reputable kith and kin, she has recently been made the recipient of more direct misery and wrong. When she was eight years old, or thereabout, a farmer from Tyler Hill, Wayne County, Penn., named DANIEL FORTMAN, took the little waif from the Poor-house, and adopted her into his family. She grew up into an interesting young woman, and was much loved and respected by her benefactors. On the farm of Mr. FORTMAN there was employed last July a young man named THOMPSON KEATS. He naturally became acquainted with MARY SLATER, and for certain base proposals made to the girl he was discharged. He then commenced circulating injurious reports against Miss SLATER, and Mr. FORTMAN instituted a suit for slander. On the night of the 16th of July the girl disappeared, and was found next morning several miles from Tyler Hill, in the Delaware River, clinging to the shore of an island at Cocnecton. She was rescued, but wandered away and was not found for four days, when she was discovered in the woods, and conveyed to Mr. FORTMAN'S. It was several days before she recovered sufficiently to tell her story, which was to the effect that on the night of her disappearance she was seized near home by four men, and made unconscious by inhaling something from a bottle they held under her nose. She did not remember anything further until she was brought to herself by being thrown into the water, from which she was rescued as above. KEATS was arrested on suspicion of having caused her abduction, and attempting to have her drowned. He is now in jail at Honesdale, Penn., awaiting trial for the crime.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

Tammany's Suit Against the Times—Comments of the Press.

From the Evening Post, Aug. 24.

The resolution of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, "directing the Mayor to take proceedings to recover for the Corporation the property known as the Brick Church property," is a disgrace to our City Government scarcely second to the notorious frauds of "the Ring."

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been in undisputed possession of this property for many years. The City of New-York set up an adverse claim soon after the TIMES building was erected, and compromised the suit, accepting in full payment for its rights a large sum of money, which was paid by the occupants of the land to close the controversy. The City is bound by this bargain forever.

No one imagines that any question would have been raised as to the title of the TIMES to its land but for its bitter hostility to "the Ring." It is not to be supposed that either the Aldermen or Mayor can expect to recover the property, but it is in their power to involve the TIMES in a tedious and expensive litigation, and by spending a vast amount of the public money, compel the TIMES to spend a considerable sum of its own. Is this the manner in which our municipal "statesmen" avenge their private grievances?

This matter has already been carried far enough to demand the attention of the Press of the entire country, and especially of this City. The passage of the resolution in question by the Aldermen is a distinct threat by our City fathers against the liberty of the Press. It is a declaration that the official power of the Government will be used to punish attacks made by the Press for public reasons upon public men. It is a notice to every journal that it shall not criticise and denounce fraudulent acts by our rulers, under penalty of a persecution which, on the most frivolous pretexts, may inflict serious loss.

There is no palliation for this interference with the freedom of the Press. Think what we may of the policy, the manners and the language of the TIMES, these things are matters for the criticism of public opinion, to which that journal appeals. They cannot be made a pretext for assailing it by underhand means; for unjust legal attacks on its property; for frivolous persecutions, sustained by the public treasury, and evidently designed only to annoy or to silence. Before such attacks as this the cause of the journal in question becomes the cause of the whole Press and of the whole people.

This is an outrage to which New-York will not submit. We greatly mistake the temper of a free people, if an effort by our City Government to silence the Press by persecution be not met with a more general and more indignant protest than even the continued suppression of the public accounts. Let it go out to the people of this country that "the Tammany Ring" is bent on annoying the TIMES with a frivolous lawsuit, in order to revenge itself for the "exposures" made by it, and Messrs. HALL and CONNOLLY will find that they have done more than public men ever did before to give popularity and influence to a journal.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The Tammany people must be losing their wits. The Common Council yesterday passed a resolution ordering the Mayor to bring suit to eject the TIMES people from the land their building is now on. They claim that, as the site of the old Brick Church, it was reserved to religious purposes exclusively when that Corporation conveyed it to the City. When RAYMOND & Co. got it of the City, they paid some $45,000 additional to the price, and procured from the City a release of that condition on the Gardner Spring transfer of the property. The Common Council, led by Mayor HALL, now pretend that "inasmuch as the City had no right to receive that money as clearance of the religious condition attached to the land," the City must proceed to reoccupy the land, now after the TIMES has built a million dollar office on it, and especially after the TIMES has proved the Ring to be squandering many millions more of the people's money. Such a piece of petty and impossible vexation shows the Ring to be as insanely and suicidally mean in small things as they are criminally impenetrable in great things. The men who attempt such a side war as this will demonstrate themselves to be as great fools as their journalistic adversary has demonstrated them to be knaves. It is not the money the TIMES paid to secure its land that needs investigation, but the money the TIMES has proved the Ring paid GARVEY, INGERSOLL, KEYSER, and the rest of the breed.

Baltimore American.

Mayor HALL, of New-York, yesterday submitted to the Supervisors and City Council an immense mass of figures purporting to be the accounts of the New-York City and County Government. He asks for an examination, but does not appear to deny the accusations of swindling made against him and his colleagues of the Ring, but rather seems determined to brazen it out and defy the exposures. As the TIMES has been the chief agent in showing up all this thieving, the Tammany leaders have made an attempt to dispossess it of its property, as related in our New-York dispatches. The TIMES has been too strong for them so far, and it is not to be silenced by this disreputable dodge.

Springfield Republican.

The Tammany Ring, in order to make themselves still more odious, if possible, have commenced a malicious ejectment suit against GEORGE JONES & CO., owners of the TIMES building plot, which is claimed as City property. It is said the ground was given by the City in 1765 to a number of Presbyterians, who built the old Brick Church thereon, the condition of the conveyance being that it should be forever devoted to religious uses, and the purposes of a cemetery, and revert to the Corporation in case of its not being so used. The Aldermen will pass a resolution calling upon the City authorities to carry on the suit to recover the property, which is valued at a million dollars. Now the ground was purchased by the original proprietors of the TIMES directly from the trustees of the old Brick Church; the reversion was at the same time purchased from the City authorities, and full consent of the latter as well as of the State Legislature, was obtained for the transfer. But if this were otherwise, the TIMES has used its property lately both for religious purposes, in bringing sinners to repentance, and as a cemetery in which to bury the Tammany rogues and their good reputation, if they ever had any. So the brave newspaper has a perfect defense.

Newburg Journal.

Tammany, having failed to buy or brow-beat the TIMES from the work of exposing the monstrous frauds of which that gang of political freebooters have been guilty, now proposes to steal the estate and betterments belonging to the business corporation of the paper; the Board of Aldermen having directed the commencement of an action to defeat the title of the NEW-YORK TIMES Company, and others, to the property bounded by Park-row, Beekman, Nassau and Spruce streets. Of course this is but a farce, the design of which is the annoyance of the TIMES. No suit will be instituted with the expectation of its successful issue; but, with the aid of Tammany Judges, it may be made an expense and trouble to the TIMES, and at the same time enable TWEED & Co. to slip a few thousands more of the people's money into their pockets, under cover of "counsel fees."

Emigrant Swindling.

HENRY MEYERS, an alleged emigrant swindler, was arrested in Hoboken, yesterday, charged with having swindled a German emigrant out of $175. It appears that the German, whose name was not reported, went to MEYERS' place in Greenwich-street, New-York, to buy $600 in gold. MEYERS gave him $425 in gold, retaining $175. Another man was sent with the emigrant to Hoboken, to see him safely on board the Hamburg steam-ship, and to prevent any "outsider" from questioning him. The appearance of this third party, who was well known to the Police, aroused the suspicions of the officer on duty, and led to an investigation, which resulted in the arrest of MEYERS.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, AUG. 25—3:30 A. M.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Speech of Senator Sherman at Toledo Yesterday.

Review of the Questions at Issue—The New Departure Considered—National Finances and the Republicans.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 24.—The Republicans held a large and enthusiastic meeting in White's Hall to-night, which was addressed by Hon. JOHN SHERMAN. RICHARD SMITH was announced as one of the speakers, but he was unable to be present. Senator SHERMAN's speech was an able review of the political issues of the day. Referring to that portion of EWING's Columbus speech which refers to the national finances, Senator SHERMAN said he (EWING) proposes to issue one billion dollars paper money and make it legal tender, destroy the National Banks, and pay off the five-twenties, ant thus make money easy and interest light. Before we examine this "new departure," it is well to enquire whether it is a "Democratic departure," or merely a "Ewing departure." We can properly leave it to console its author. Is this the financial plan of the Democratic Party? If we look to the South, thep want no paper money, but open repudiation and specie payments. If we look to New-York, California, Connecticut, New-Jersey, and the Northern States, where the Democratic Party have power, we find they utterly reject this scheme, and all schemes of paper money, and demand a return to the hard money of the Constitution. The voice of the Press in other States is ominous. Look to the Democratic Judges of the Supreme Court, and we find they hold all legal tenders to be unconstitutional and void. But Gen. EWING says this is the new departure of the Ohio Democracy. The only resolution of the Ohio Democracy that bears on the subject is the twelfth, that squints vaguely at the payment of the bonds in greenbacks and a three per cent. loan. But let me state a fatal objection to this scheme: First, the four Democratic Judges of the Supreme Court pronounce any scheme of legal-tender unconstitutional and void, while five of the Judges who sustained our present Legal-tender act rested it upon the war powers of the Government, and not one of them would uphold as constitutional the new legal-tenders in peace, in violation of our Loan laws, assigned solely for the benefit of public creditors. This scheme would then meet, at the outset, the unanimous judgment of the Supreme Court, as unconstitutional, null and void. Second, This scheme is in express violation of our contract with the public creditors. The laws provide that Customs' duties should be paid in gold, and that in no event shall the amount of the United States exceed $450,000,000. It is, therefore, an act of open repudiation. Third, The only doubt that ever existed as to the payment of the debt in Legal-tenders was whether notes, already issued under acts creating the public debt, could be tendered in payment of the principal of the debts. It would be idle to raise the question, even if it was an open one. But it has been settled by the act to strengthen the public credit that no such question shall be made until paper money shall be at par with gold. This settlement of a dangerous question has been approved by nine-tenths of the American people. Fourth, Aside from all public questions of the public debt, the further issue of depreciated paper money, irredeemable in gold, would be bad policy. No proposition in political economy is clearer than that of irredeemable paper money is the most fruitful cause of misery and misfortune, especially to the laboring man. It was the most ingenious way to fertilize rich men's fields with the sweat of the poor man's brow. The most important and difficult problems on hand now is to bring the present paper money up to a standard of gold, without distress or contraction. This done, with the proper provisions against panics, we have the best system of currency in the world. Fifth—The allegation that this scheme will lower the rate of interest is without the slightest foundation. All experience proves that paper money increases the rate of interest, and sudden inflation now would derange all value, diminish the purchasing power of labor, and drive capital into fixed investments, like real estate. Sixth—The idea of maintaining the three per cent. currency bond at anything like par was absurd. Its market value would at once be fixed at gold prices by such Democrats as BELMONT and TWEED, and the only effect of the system would be to cheat the public creditor out of discount and labor would be cheated by receiving nominally more wages but less food and clothing. For example: England is directly the opposite of what is stated by Gen. EWING. She never redeemed the interest on her debt except by offering it at par in gold, and pursued the very policy that the Republican Party is now pursuing to reduce the rate of interest. Seventh—After the United States shall have suffered all the evils of this wild scheme, at the end the whole stands—notes unpaid and debt undiminished. We would have the alternative, then, to pay the notes in gold, or to repudiate paper money, thus completing the triumvirate of financial blots of modern times—Continental money, French assignats, and this nameless issue now proposed. The worst is, that while our forefathers and the French were driven by dire necessity to this form of repudiation, we would enter upon it with the wealth and commerce of the continent in our keeping. Gen. EWING glides over this by saying, that after all this paper money is not debt. It is promise to pay money. If that is not debt, what is it, Gen. EWING? I must answer one question he puts to me, and ask a question here. It is said that one benefit we derived from the national banking system was that they paid nine million dollars in tax to the States. He asks if they were driven out of existence if they would not pay all these taxes, except that in circulation, I answer, "Not one of them." The national banks now keep and are required to keep from ten to forty per cent. more of their capital in the United States Bonds than their circulation. These bonds, Gen. EWING admits, are not taxable at all when they are made the basis of banking capital. The very moment the national banks are destroyed, these bonds are the property of the stockholders, and that which now pays $18,000,000 of tax will then not pay one dollar to either state or nation.

The new disinfectant, BROMO CHLORALUM, is adapted to all conditions where prompt deodorizing and disinfection are necessary. It is entirely *odorless* and harmless, *contains no poison*, and being largely diluted when used, is *cheaper than other articles*. Prepared only by TILDEN & Co., No. 176 William-st., New-York. Sold by druggists generally.—*Advertisement.*

A few days since an appeal was made, in this paper, in behalf of the Midnight Mission. Only three persons have responded to it. Last year a similar appeal was made, which was responded to by nearly 200 persons! Why the falling off? Our needs are greater now, in consequence of our recent purchase; our expenses are going on the same as in Winter, with nothing coming in to meet them, as "everybody is out of town." Contributions to the "Summer fund" are earnestly solicited. Address PLINY F. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 51 Liberty-street.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very atest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Delaware County, Penn., (for resident cadets only.) Tenth annual opening Sept. 6. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English, by West Point graduates and other competent Professors. Col. HYATT will be at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New-York, on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., and will be happy to see patrons or others on official business.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

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Any lady may have a beautiful complexion and a soft skin by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. It cures sunburn, pimples, moth-patches, &c., and renders a lady the envy of her sex. But do not forget to dress your hair with LYON'S CELEBRATED KATHAIRON. It causes the hair to grow, prevents it from falling out or turning gray.

MARRIED.

CORLIES—THOMSON.—At Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 23, by Rev. Robert N. Merritt, B. W. CORLIES, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and AGNES, daughter of the late Joseph Thomson, of Morristown.

RICHARDS—DOUGLAS.—On the 24th of August, 1871, at St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rector, Rev. I. W. Diller, D. D., I. C. RICHARDS, Esq., of Barbados, Br. W. I., to FRANCES WALKER, youngest daughter of the late Daniel Douglas, also of Barbados.

SHELDON—WREN.—In this City, on the 24th inst., by Rev. R. J. Goudy, GEORGE H. SHELDON to HARRIET C. WREN. No cards.

STOUT—VAN NORTWICK.—On Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1871, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Cornelius Brett, WM. H. STOUT, of Brooklyn, and HELEN L. VAN NORTWICK, of Newark, N. J.

SIDFORD—DAY.—In Brooklyn, at All Saints Protestant Episcopal Church, on the 23d inst., by Rev. Joseph Jenks, Mr. JAMES THOMAS SIDFORD, of New-York, to Miss ADA DAY, of London. No cards.

DIED.

BERRY.—At Washington Heights, Aug. 22, ANDREW BERRY, aged 83 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Valentine, 159th-st., near 10th-av., on Friday, Aug. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

HOVEY.—In Cambridge, Sunday, 20th inst., ANNE MARIA, wife of Charles M. Hovey, aged 57 years and 8 months.

McGAY.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 22, 1871, ISAAC McGAY, aged 59 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 51 East 79th-st., on Friday, Aug. 25, at 5 o'clock P. M.

SHAFER.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 23, HARRY TALMADGE, son of Jehiel T. and Harriet A. Shafer, aged 13 years, 7 months and 17 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Clinton-avenue Reformed Dutch Church, (Dr. Taylor's,) on Friday morning, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock.

SMITH.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, 22d inst., JOHN J. SMITH, aged 69 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, the old members of Allen-street Church, and the members of the Tenth Precinct Police, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Allen-street M. E. Church, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

SEAMAN.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Aug. 24, LAURA E., wife of William H. Seaman, and daughter of Wright and the late Hannah H. Carpenter, in the 27th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, Henry Seaman, No. 173 West 10th-st., this Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Amawalk for interment on Saturday morning.

RAWSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Aug. 24, after a short and severe illness, HANNAH, wife of Mathew Rawson.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROBERTS.—On Thursday, Aug. 24, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL W. ROBERTS, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family—those of his brother Andrew L., also the members of Eastern Star Lodge, No. 227 F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 229 10th-av., on Sunday, Aug. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Woodlawn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

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R. C. begs to announce that he has opened a store in London at the above address.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba draws Aug. 1. Whole tickets, $32, currency. Shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE; Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $60. Address G. J. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

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POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at Bleecker Building THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 25, at 8 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. By order of

GEORGE F. MERKLEE, President.
GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in Plimpton's Building, junction of Stuyvesant and 9th sts.

ROBERT B. BOYD, President.
THOMAS W. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

THE FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at No. 242 Spring-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 25, at 8 o'clock.

JAMES WINTERBOTTOM, President.
EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

WM. H. PALMER, President.
JOSEPH MCCABE, Secretary.

METHODIST CAMP MEETINGS.

CAMP TABOR.

A Visit to the Denville Camp-Meeting in New-Jersey—Description of the Scenes—How to Cook in the Open Air—Successful Progress of the Camp.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP TABOR, DENVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1871.

Although the camp-meeting at this place commenced its religious exercises last Thursday, the numbers of people attending were never great until Monday. When the train arrived at Paterson such throngs immediately entered the cars that an additional one was joined to the already large train, and even then the number of unfortunates who had to stand was very great. This, which under other circumstances would have occasioned great grumbling and discontent, was borne with the utmost cheerfulness, though many of the seatless were ladies. But the religious feelings which were uppermost in all minds so engrossed them that they would probably have stood all day without reluctance had it been necessary. And so contagious is enthusiasm, and more especially religious enthusiasm, that I felt my own pulsations quickened and my sympathy aroused. Yet, strange to say, when the company descended at the temporary station of Camp Tabor, and was toiling up the side of the hill on which the camp is built, all these emotions vanished, and all the high and lofty sensations which are born of religious enthusiasm were crushed. It was impossible to retain them when the pathway was lined on each side by smiling girls and curious men who had come to have a look at the latest arrivals. A long line of stores under canvas tents and restaurants occupied one side of the central avenue, and were gayly decorated with handsome flags and flaring signs. On the other side the space was unoccupied, but marked out in lots, which were to be sold in the course of the day. Half-way up this avenue, towered the preacher's house, built solidly of timber, three stories high, and bearing, in its intense ugliness, a marked resemblance to a Chicago grain elevator. At the back of this building is the Tabernacle, simply a very broad piazza, railed off to prevent the intrusion of the unqualified among the preachers and the presiding elders. The bare stretch of wall behind this piazza had been decorated last year with festoons of green cedar, and there, though withered and scentless, they had been permitted to remain. Close in front of the Tabernacle are seats for the chosen ones, and the earnest prayers, and this part is carpeted with straw. Beyond there is a wilderness of plank seats, giving accommodation for at the least seven thousand hearers of the word. Outside of all is a broad path very well graveled, in the form of a horseshoe, and around this again is a belt of tents and wooden cottages, many of the latter very pretty. From this part of the camp, which is called Trinity Park, the paths radiate in every direction, and are lined on each side with every variety of wooden cottage and curious tent, some of these were old, and in style very similar to the A tents used during the war in the field. Perhaps they might in those unhappy days have held poor wretches maimed and agonized, with shorn limbs and gaping wounds. Now they seemed the very emblems of peace, and rest, and purity. It was easy to see the presence of the fair sex from the spotless whiteness of the interior, the glimpses of dainty furniture and home comforts which the eye caught *en passant*. Many of the friendly Methodists threw wide open the doors of their cottages and the walls of their tents in token that they would willingly receive the visits of the brethren in the Lord. It was really astonishing how much like home these habitations of a day had been made to look. The planking was handsomely carpeted; there were heavy oak or walnut wardrobes in the corners, large tables in the centre with glowing covers, rocking-chairs of every description, abundance of fans, and religious books and newspapers lying around. In rear there was a partition of canvass which hid the sleeping arrangements of the family. Many people brought their servants with them to do the cooking and look after the tent while the inmates made their rounds of visits. But many ladies were delighted at the opportunity to show their housekeeping talents. These cooked boldly before the people at the side of their tents. The usual method was to have a brazier filled with charcoal; but there were some who scorned even such appliances as these, and built a wood fire scientifically upon the ground. The enthusiasm of these latter exceeded their prudence. My experience at dinner and supper has led me to the belief that the charcoal is the better system, and that the wood fires impart an unpleasant oder of smoke and pyroligineous acid to everything cooked on them.

It certainly was a pleasant thing to stroll down the line of tents, and see scores of pretty women playing housewife so enthusiastically. They darted in and out of their tents like so many humming birds. With their long dresses carefully pinned up, and their sleeves pushed back above the elbow, displaying well-turned, plump and snowy arms, they hovered over their frying-pans, turning the hissing pieces of beefsteak or ham with eager assiduity. Some were more venturesome, and actually prepared *fricandeaus* of chicken, cutting the birds up into fragments, and browning them to a delicious crisp in the pan. Meanwhile Dorcas laid the cloth, snowy and ample, graced it with silver and cut-glass, and decked it with a central nosegay of flowers. And then, when the bell of the preacher's house rang for dinner, which duty it performed with a very funereal and doleful tolling, Mary brought the favored preacher or the popular elder to share the repast which the careful Martha had cooked.

There was an abundance of children in the camp, from little babies up to young ladies of fourteen, secretly pining for long dresses. The girls enjoyed themselves hugely, for they relished the open air and the unwonted life, and they did not trouble themselves much about the preaching, which occurred four times a day. From this ordeal they absented themselves, as a general thing, and played aljacks in the tent, or planted poor rootless flowers in front of their dwellings, or wrote confidential letters to their friends, who lived in the neighboring avenue, five steps off. This last was a great source of diversion, and the popular elders and ministers received hundreds of epistles, written in large, feminine, straggling hands.

The boys evidently did not enjoy themselves at all. That which was unrestrained liberty to their sisters was a prison to them. There were on hand none of the games which boys delight in. There was no base-ball; there were no ponds to swim in, no river to fish, nothing to do but to listen to the preaching and to get lectured by their father's old friends. I am afraid they were miserable; they certainly looked it. The only real piece of enjoyment the boys had was at the afternoon preaching when good Dr. CAMPBELL was taking up a collection for the Hackettstown Methodist Seminary, and a pet kitten, disgusted at the prolonged absence of its mistress, came trotting down the principal aisle of the auditorium to look for her. This produced intense excitement, and many were the sly attempts to catch the little animal, but it eluded them, and at length discovered its mistress, whom it saluted with a loud cry, and at once scrambled into her lap. The young lady blushed a trifle, then letting her shawl slip from her shoulders, brought the ends round and hid the offender from public gaze.

As the day progressed, the number of persons who came to Camp Tabor in wagons and buggies and by rail was very great. When the afternoon service was held, there must have been between five and six thousand people on the grounds. Of these, perhaps two-thirds came from the purest and sincerest motives, the others from curiosity, or a desire to take a holliday. Life for the dwellers in tents was pleasant enough, but for the transient ones who came to look on, things were not quite so roseate. There were no seats for them unless they sat on the planking in front of the Tabernacle, and the food they obtained at the restaurant was not very good and rather badly cooked. The staples of consumption were roast-beef and stewed chicken, with sweet potatoes, but the beef was first boiled and then frizzled over a wood fire, and the combination of flavors produced was not happy. The chicken tasted like anything but chicken, and the vegetable part of the banquet was the only one that could conscientiously receive approval. But necessity knows no law, and the good folks who were hungry, ate and grumbled, grumbled and ate. There were four keepers of eating tables and they must have made a fine harvest by the day's operations. It is needless to add that they charged the usual price of first-class railway fare. But I discovered afterward that they boarded the residenters at a very reasonable rate indeed, and that many of the clergy who slept in the preacher's house, took their meals here. This considerate conduct has been fully responded to by the committee in charge and every person who attempts to sell anything edible within a circuit of a mile around the camp, is unhesitatingly arrested and sent about his business. An old woman from Boonton who set up a table in the meadow adjoining the grove this afternoon, was warned off. She resisted the warning, and fell back upon her constitutional rights, whereupon her goods were confiscated to the church, and she was dispatched in grief. The naked table, the stove, and the cooking utensils of this hardened sinner, were left as an example to all other evil doers.

The preaching by the ministers in the Tabernacle piazza does not impress the visitor strongly. It is almost impossible for the minister to refrain from magnifying his office, and in the pulpit many voices are raised in praise of Methodism and the Methodist Church. This naturally pleases the members, but makes no impression on the minds of other sectaries. It is not in the pulpit that the force of Methodism manifests itself, nor is it to hear the preachers that these six thousand souls came together. But half-way up the auditorium on each side are two large tents carefully carpeted with straw. These are named Penuel and Ebenezer, and here are held the prayer-meetings after every preaching. This is the centre of attraction, and here the work of conversion is accomplished. Everybody speaks, prays and sings that wants to, nobody cares whether he or she does it gracefully or the reverse. It is the motive alone that they regard. At first they commence coldly and deliberately. Some one will start a favorite and exciting hymn with a ring in it that sends enthusiastic light into every eye and a flash into every cheek. "It is the power," is one of these hymns. The men and women and the children sing with all their might, and some keep time with their feet or their hands, or swaying motions of their bodies. When the hymn is finished, the power has certainly come for the magnetic impulse has been imparted from breast to breast. A man commences praying with clenched hands and contorted mouth, as if engaged in actual wrestling with an unseen spirit, cries of sympathy rend the air, and the occasion is a successful one.

The men who chose this site for their camp-meeting were keen judges of natural beauty. Camp Tabor lies about a mile south of Denville, and six east of Morristown. To the north rise splendid lines of hills completely covered with fine oak woods. To the east is a broad plain, with swelling slopes which rise gradually into hills and culminate in the extreme distance into blue mountains. The camp itself occupies the southern slope of a broad low hill, and is about thirty acres in extent, closely wooded with oaks. The place was opened in 1869, and since that time has been continually enriched with fresh improvements. Gas-works have been extemporized, and a reservoir built which is fed by three large springs. This water is conveyed to the various avenues by waterpipes furnished with excellent faucets. The paths have been leveled and moderately gravelled, yet the projecting stumps are a great nuisance and certainly might be removed. Everything cannot be done at once, however, and so much has been performed as the revenues of the place would admit. These are derived from the leases of store and restaurant privilages, and the sale of lots. The stores pay fifty dollars for the ten days, the restaurants double that sum. The lots are sold by auction and fetch from twenty dollars up to $250. They are 25 feet by 116, with a rear privilege for cooking purposes. The inhabitants of the cottages have lavished considerable sums on them, and some parties have already spent a month here enjoying mightily the woodland life. I fancy the boys like it well enough when the ministers are away, and base-ball, climbing trees, squirrel hunting, &c., are not *taboo*. In the mean time some of them have taken to throwing stones at passing trains as a *délassement*, and Mr. OSMAN, one of the excellent Police of the railway, told me he arrested two for that offense last Saturday. Of the cottages there are already thirty, many of them being two stories high, and there are five hundred tents. Almost without exception these are occupied by people who are in affluent circumstances. The camp-meeting will close to-morrow night.

SING SING.

The Sing Sing Camp-Meeting—Reminiscences of the First Camp-Meeting—Where it Was Held—Incidents of the Present Meeting—Peculiarities.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP-MEETING WOODS, SING SING, Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1871.

"Right up to camp. Only twenty-five cents. Right up!" This yell, from a half hundred throats, is the salutation received by every man, woman or child who sets foot on the Sing Sing steam-boat dock. Vehicles nondescript block the way on every side. Superannuated coupées, asthmatic broughams and grim-looking Elizabethan hacks, each in charge of a brazen-throated driver, tend to bewilder a nervous-minded pilgrim. The men who shout least generally have the best conveyances. Once fairly seated, off you go with a rush through the blinding dust. Today was a brilliant day for the hackmen, but a fearful one for the miserable horses. The camp-grounds are situated about two miles from the dock—the road leading there a hilly, dusty, uninteresting highway. But all day hundreds, yes, thousands, have been passing over it to this Mecca of the pious Wesleyans.

It was my good fortune to meet a venerable gentleman, who for forty consecutive years has been an attendant on camp-meetings at Sing Sing. Said he, as our poor hacks were toiling painfully up the hill, "This don't look like the way we used to go to camp in years gone by. Then we wa'nt too proud to walk. Now we'd kill a horse before we'd walk half a mile." The old gentleman seemed to regard this inclination to ease as a sign of degeneracy. With but little effort I induced him to give me some information concerning the early camp-meetings of this section. So he commenced.

THE FIRST CAMP-MEETING AT SING SING.

"As near as I can fix it, the first camp ever held in this State was in 1804 or 1805. That was held at Carmel, in Putnam County. Many a time I've heard my father tell how he and mother walked eight long miles on a hot day for the sake of being on hand to hear grand'ther THATCHER preach the first camp sermon. Methodists in those days did a good deal of walking to camp, and they used to go home praying and singing, never thinking of long miles. Well, in 1832, when the cholera was doing such terrible work in New-York, the first meeting was held on the grounds we are going to. There was a great many people dying there, and sermons had great weight with the living. I remember I was quite young then, but I'll never forget how scared I was when Uncle SAMMY MERWIN told us of the Judgment Day. Some thought that the time wa'nt far off. Since that time meetings have been held right along. Several times it's been proposed to sell the place, but they won't do it. There's too many that looks on the old woods where they first learned to pray as holy ground. No," and the old gentleman slapped his knee emphatically, "it would be a sin to sell it."

PRAYING DOWN THE WORLD AND THE DEVIL.

When we arrived upon the ground at noon, fully ten thousand people were present, and hundreds were constantly arriving. Farmers and buxom country lasses, city bred and village dandies, were jumbled together in one ever-changing crowd. From all over the ground sounded the hymns and prayers of devout worshipers. A sturdy, plucky band these Methodists are. Year after year they have stuck to their old traditions, and prayed down the jibes and ridicule of unbelievers. Their zeal seems as fresh today as it was when the "dead rabbits" and "plug uglies" of New-York made inroads upon their devotions. Whatever may be said against the general influence of camp-meetings none can but admire the courage of these brave Wesleyans who have boldly confronted lampoons of the Press and the caustic criticisms of unkind sects for years. Camp-meeting week is a marked event in the life of a farmer hereabouts. To this gathering he and wife and little ones look for months with joyful anticipation. When the time comes, crops or no crops, he manages to have one day at camp, if no more. It is true that many come out of curiosity and from worse motives, but it is often the case that "those who come to scoff remain to pray." One can't help being impressed with the earnest, though at times uncouth, manner in which these tillers of the land address the Great Ruler. At one prayer-meeting tent, where I paused for a moment, a plainly-dressed, honest-looking young man stood "exhorting." "You may stand there and laugh," he said, "but the time will come when you'll only know how to cry. What'll you say before the Judgment seat? Are your hearts heavy? Christ will make them light." Then, with a magnetic earnestness, he fell upon his knees and called upon God to "sweep the ground with holy fire from on high." There were several young men on the outskirts of the tent who tried to look nonchalant. One cracked a coarse jibe at the expense of the supplicant, but his face took on a look almost like fear as the kneeling pleader continued, "Oh, Christ, when the great day shall come, remember in mercy the scoffers here. Consume them not in Thy wrath. Remember Thou hast said, 'Pity them, for they know not what they do.'" There were no smiles of derision when he concluded.

A WET BLANKET.

As night came on, a heavy rain commenced to fall. Then there was a scene fit for the crayon of a Nast. A rush was made for the hacks. In that scramble for seats, time alone can tell the damage done to feminine flounces and crinoline. Gay tinted ribbons took on every color of the rainbow as the rain started the coloring, collars wilted, hats assumed a demoralized appearance, and the owners looked sad and careworn. Hundreds fled to the tents for shelter, only to find them filled to suffocation. It was a dispirited and homesick crowd of curiosity-seekers that stood there in that pelting rain and watched departing hacks. The hackmen appeared to be the only good-humored individuals on the ground, and these, as they came dashing up with an exultant yell of "seventy-five cents to the depot," fairly overflowed with hilarity.

To-morrow night, at 12 M., the great Sing Sing camp will be of the past. Although the attendance has not been as large as formerly, still the managers feel well pleased with the results of their religious labors. Since service commenced the following-named gentlemen have delivered sermons on the ground: Revs. A. K. Sandford, A. P. Lyons, L. M. Vernon, R. Tarleton, Wm. C. Smith, J. B. Wakeley, A. S. Lakin, John Parker, Dr. A. M. Osborne, S. Brown, M. D. C. Crawford, Dr. Tine, O. G. Headstrom, J. W. Eaton, J. W. Walworth, W. F. Butler, (colored,) Dr. Miley, C. D. Foss, Dr. Roche, J. P. Hermance, Dr. Andrews and H. Aster.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings filed at the office of the Superintendent of the Department of Buildings for the week ending Aug. 24, 1871:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Ten first-class dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, 137 feet 11 inches east of First-avenue, 20 by 50.3, stores and basement; M. DONNELLY, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, south side of Fifty-eighth-street, 200 feet east of Broadway, 20 by 55, four stories; MCGUIRE and SLOAN, owners.

Two first-class dwellings, south side of Seventy-second-street, 79 feet 6 inches east of Third-avenue, 15 by 50, three stories; HENRY STOLLMEYER, owner.

Two tenements, east side Lexington-avenue, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, E. E. ANDERSON, owner, 25 by 60, four stories and basement.

Two first-class dwellings, south side Sixtieth-street, 75 feet east Ninth-avenue, 20 by 54, four stories; M. GROH, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

Five tenements, north-west corner Tenth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, 20 by 56, four stories; JAMES MOORE, owner.

Four tenements, Nos. 622 to 628 East Sixteenth-street, 25 by 63, five stories; CHARLES A. BUDDENSICK, owner.

Tenement in front and factory in rear, north side of Fifty-sixth-street, 125 feet east of Third-avenue, 25 by 50, four stories; NATHANIEL BURCHELL, owner.

First-class dwelling, north side of James-street, — feet east of Bowery, 25 by 26, two stories and basement; Rev. F. H. FARRELLY, owner.

One tenement, east side of First-avenue, 26 feet south of Seventy-seventh-street, 26 by 52, four stories; JOSEPH BLOUTS, owner.

Tenement, north side of Fortieth-street, 125 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 46, four stories; T. P. HOWELL & Co., owners.

One tenement, No. 687 Ninth-avenue, rear, 30 by 25, four stories; JOHN MESSON, owner.

One factory, Nos. 50 and 52 Park-street, 35 by 50, one story; GILMARTIN & THOMSON, owners.

One second-class dwelling, south-east corner of Roosevelt and Batavia streets, 16.10 by 45.7, four stories; GEORGE MCGRATH, owner.

Tenement, north side of Seventy-sixth-street, 70 feet east of First-avenue, 30 by 50, four stories; J. G. FAILEY, owner.

Tenement, east side Second-avenue, 75 feet north Seventy-ninth-street, 25 by 58, four stories; JAMES BARRY, owner.

Tenement, north side Forty-first-street, 80 feet east Second-avenue, 31 by 20.2, four stories; NOAH MORRIS, owner.

Brick stable, north side Fifty first-street, west Third-avenue, 20 by 25.5, one story; M. DOOLEY, owner.

Brick stable, Nos. 410 to 416 East Fourth-street, 73 by 25, two stories; HENCKEN & Co., owners.

One brick and wood tenement, east side of First-avenue, 60 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh-street, 20 by 50, three stories; STEPHEN SHRUCK, owner.

WOOD.

One wooden stable, north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, 74 feet west of Avenue A, 21 by 40, two stories; JOHN FALK, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of new buildings	42
First-class dwellings	18
Second-class dwellings	1
Tenements	18
Factories	1
Stables	3
Tenement and factory	1

Alterations in Buildings.

The following notices of alterations have been received during the past week at the Department of Buildings:

Brick store, No. 84 Walker-street, 24 by 94, two stories high, to be raised one story; PHELPS, JEWETT & Co., owners.

Brick store, No. 297 Grand-street, 17 by 60, two stories in height, present stairway removed and double stairway put in; ISAAC PHILLIPS, owner.

Second-class dwelling, north side Forty-fourth-street, 100 feet east Third-avenue, 18.9 by 100.6, three stories in height, raised one story and new front built; CHAS. MURRAY, owner.

Second-class dwelling, west side Second-avenue, 51 feet north Eighty-second-street, 25 by 40, three stories, raised one story; PETER JOHNSON, owner.

Second-class dwelling, No. 220 West Thirty-sixth-street, 21 by 45, four stories, extension built in rear, 21 by 53, two stories, extension occupied as a workshop; B. MCENTYER, owner.

Second-class dwelling, north-east corner Hudson and Twelfth-street, 19 by 58, three stories and attic, first floor raised two feet and stone front put in basement; JAMES QUEE, owner.

Second-class store, No. 228 Hudson-street, 22 by 36, two stories and attic, full story made of attic; J. DEMEREST, owner.

Public hall, west side of Greenwich-avenue, 20 feet south-west of Twelfth-street, 48 by 40, one story, raised two additional stories; FALK & SCHMALZLEIN, owners.

Hotel, south side of Forty-second-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, 40 by 50, five stories, to be extended 25 by 50 and six stories in height; JAMES E. SHAW, owner.

Brown-stone store, south-east corner of Grand and Chrystie streets, 100 by 100, four stories, dome on second story to be floored over; LORD & TAYLOR, owners.

Brick stable, No. 120 West Fiftieth-street, 25 by 100, two stories, raised one story; GEO. LEWIS, owner.

Tenement brick, No. 6 Goerck-street, 25 by 40, three stories, additional story built; MICHAEL BUCKLEY, owner.

Two second-class dwellings, Nos. 307 and 309 Sixth-avenue, 24 by 80, four stories, portion of centre wall on first story removed and iron girder and columns put in; RICHARD MEARS, owner.

Brick stable and slaughter-house, north side Forty-seventh-street, 500 feet west Eleventh-avenue, 17 by 100, two stories, front portion raised to three stories; H. BUCKING, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

The following buildings have been pronounced unsafe during the week ending Aug. 24, 1871:

No. 120 East Thirteenth-street, CANNAU, owner; unsafe east wall.

No. 63 Delancey-street, C. GRAYDON, owner; unsafe rear chimneys.

South side Fifty-fourth-street, 320 feet west of Sixth-avenue, O. H. P. ARCHER, owner; unsafe rear foundation.

South-east corner Allen and Delancey streets, W. H. FIELD, owner; unsafe chimneys.

West side Fifty-ninth-street, 200 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, LOUIS STEPHEN, owner; unsafe rear wall and gutters.

No. 488 Greenwich-street, Mr. SHIELDS, owner; unsafe rear wall and chimney.

North side Seventy-fourth-street, 215 feet east of First-avenue, FREDERICK LANDER, owner; unsafe west foundation.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange was well attended yesterday, and the following business was transacted: Mr. JOSEPH MCGUIRE sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, the four-story brick store and tenement-house and lot, 20 by 98.9, situated on the north side of Thirty-first-street, 450 feet west of First-avenue, to JOHN G. GOTTZBURGER, for $8,850. The mortgage amounted to $5,000, and interest. The same auctioneer also adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the premises situated on the north side of Reade-street, near Greenwich-street, to Sept. 7, by order of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee. Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., offered at public auction the plot of land containing about sixteen city lots, situated at the junction of the old Boston and Williamsbridge roads, with the buildings thereon. On this property, although it is considered very desirable, no bid was made.

Real Estate Sales,

AT THE EXCHANGE, THURSDAY, AUG. 24.

By Joseph McGuire.

4-story brick store and tenement and lot, 20x98.9, n. s. 31st-st. 450 ft. w. of 1st-av., to John Gottzburger............$8,850

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT FURNISHED, on Grammercy Park, a first-class four-story brown-stone house of extra width, with two-story back building; immediate possession can be had. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or Branch Office, No. 35 East 17th-st.

$45,000.—AT GOOD VALUE.—A superior four-story high-stoop stone house in 46th-st., near 5th-av., in elegant order; rosewood finish; thoroughly gone over and frescoed. Possession. HATCH & VAN DAREN, 610 6th-av.

FOR SALE ON 5TH-AV., ABOVE 42D-st., a new and elegant house of extra width, with two-story back building; stable if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTY-FOURTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—An elegant full-sized four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

$31,000 FOR A FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on West 38th-st. For full particulars apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

$33,000.—6TH-AV. PROPERTY, near 46th-st., four-story brown-stone, well rented store and dwelling. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

WILL TRADE FOUR LOTS IN 69th-st., near 11th-av., for several three-story neat houses, and pay some cash. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

$12,000 FOR A THREE-STORY brick house; good location; all improvements; cash only $3,500. Inquire on the premises, No. 343 West 31st-st.

WE ARE NOW PREPARING OUR Fall list houses for sale and to rent, and would thank our patrons to send full description of the same. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN PROSPECT-PLACE, ON the hill, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, two fine brown-stone front houses, with all improvements; lots 130 feet deep; easy terms, and low price. Inquire of GEO. W. ALEXANDER, No. 1 Park-place, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post office Box No. 235, New-York.

Country Homes.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses and lots, land by the acre or in blocks, mostly near stations. The advantages of this line of road as a place of residence will be more and more appreciated as the Company are laying two additional tracks to Somerville, giving greater facilities for passenger-trains. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, kennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 160 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $30,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

AT BLACK POINT, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.—At the junction of the North and South Shrewsbury Rivers, in full view of the ocean. FORTY-FOUR DESIRABLE VILLA PLOTS, containing from ONE to FOUR acres each, many of them possessing fine water fronts, within one-half mile of Seabright, on Sandy Hook and Long Branch Railroad, three and a half miles from Long Branch, and one and three-quarter hours from New-York; location perfectly healthy; good boating, bathing and fishing, &c.; excellent roads, affording varied and picturesque drives. For maps of the property, terms and information, call on or address F. S. WINCHESTER, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

VALUABLE COUNTRY-SEAT FOR sale, situated in the town of Claverack, Columbia County, New-York, four miles from the City of Hudson and half a mile from the Hudson River Institute and Hudson and Boston Railroad Depot, containing fifty acres of land under the highest cultivation; all kinds of fruit and shade trees; house and outbuildings in perfect order and the grounds handsomely laid out. For terms apply to Miss H. E. MESICK, on the premises; VAN WYCK & GREEN, lawyers, No. 34½ Pine-st., New-York; and WILLIAM A. TIFFANY, care of Ely, Oberholser & Co., Nos. 329 and 331 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, containing seven rooms; gas in house; barn nearly new; 2¼ acres of land; plenty of fruit and shade trees. For further information, apply to J. S. H., Box No. 4,578 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—CHEAP, NEAT, ATtractive; three minutes from depot; good neighborhood; nine rooms; furnace, range, bath, water. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET UNFURNISHED.

No. 329 West 14th-st.
No. 143 W. 11th-st.,$1,800.
No. 28 East 22d-st.
No. 34 West 27th-st.
No. 157 East 36th-st.
No. 108 West 47th-st.
No. 124 2d-av.
No. 141 East 15th-st.
No. 232 East 18th-st.
No. 19 West 26th-st.
No. 320 West 34th-st.
No. 37 West 45th-st.
No. 414 West 51st-st.
No. 45 5th-av.

For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NO. 458 FULton-st., a fine store and basement with two fine plate glass show windows; store 20x70, with high ceiling, suitable for most any kind of business; immediate possession given to a good tenant; rent moderate. Apply to owner, B. H. SEABURY, No. 103 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT FORT WASHington, to a private family only, a large house and grounds, with stables, greenhouse, grapery, &c.; will be rented low to a responsible party either for the remainder of the season or till 1st November, 1872. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN Plainfield, N. J., near depot; thirteen rooms, bath, gas, range, billiard-room, stable, &c. Address R., Box No. 88 Post-office, New-York.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, to let, for boarding or private occupancy; descriptive lists upon application. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

NO. 109 85TH-ST.—BETWEEN LEXINGton and 4th avs., a floor consisting of five rooms to let, unfurnished, to a small respectable family.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

ELEGANT OFFICES, SINGLY OR en suite, to let in several prominent buildings on Broadway, between Wall and Canal sts. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM MIDDLE of September, a floor or part of floor, unfurnished, between 4th and 6th avs. and 36th and 50th sts.; references exchanged. Answer by letter 121 West 20th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June A. D. 1869, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 439, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 3, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.

WILLIAM E. BURR,
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, } Trustees.
JAMES M. NELSON,

JULY 8, 1871.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house in Poughkeepsie on MONDAY, Aug. 28, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the farm until recently owned and occupied by William E. Haxtun, in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New-York. It contains 255 acres, suitably divided into upland, meadow, and timber land. It is well watered and very productive. It is only a mile and a half distant from the railroad station at Silver Lake. The dwelling and out-buildings cost more than $20,000, are first-class, and in first-rate order. For further particulars inquire of L. A. LOCKWOOD, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York, ROBERT S. VAN WYCK, No. 475 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, or of the subscriber, on the premises, WALTER LOCKWOOD.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS STEERS'

English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 69 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

VASSAR COLLEGE

Will open its next year, Sept. 20, 1871, when examinations of candidates for admission will begin. Application, stating the name of the young lady, and the Post-office address of her father or guardian, should be made, without delay, to J. N. SCHOU, Esq., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who will send to each applicant a catalogue giving full information respecting the College.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Application can be made at the above address.

EUROPEAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 23 East Kinney-st., Newark, N. J.

School in session from Sept. 18 to June 16. Mr. and Mme. HARMEGNIES devote their entire time to the school, and, having secured the services of a thorough and accomplished teacher of English, are prepared to furnish their pupils every facility for a thorough education in English. French and German. French and German are the languages of the family, and pupils may speak one or both as their parents determine. Particular attention paid to music. A limited number of boarding pupils will find every home comfort, combined with superior facilities for requiring a finished education. Address Rev. P. HARMEGNIES.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE. WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

Applicants for admission to Williams College will be examined on TUESDAY, June 27, at 9 A. M., in Alumni Hall.

There will be another examination at the same place on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30; and private examination will be given to those who cannot conveniently be present on either of these days, on application to the President.

Pecuniary assistance will be given to all young men of character and ability who may need it.

MARK HOPKINS, President.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

The Fall term of this institution will begin on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, instead of Aug. 31, as announced in the last annual catalogue.

Candidates for admission will be examined on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., at Alumni Hall. W. A. STEARNS, President.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—The oldest and best music school in America, REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871.

THE OFFICES will be open for the reception and classification of pupils on and after MONDAY, Aug. 28. INSTRUCTION PRIVATE and in CLASSES in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.

ALL APPLICATIONS for admission, and inquiries relating to the school must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York; No. 102 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn. THE DIRECTORS have arranged to give lessons at the residence of pupils when desired.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. $300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J., Will be reopened Sept. 11. J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MISS OLSSEN'S

English and French School for misses and children, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., or at Station M, N. Y.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 4, 1871. For circulars, apply to Miss ROBERTS, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A Boarding School for twenty boys, in Southern Berkshire; presents every advantage in its location, grounds, buildings, faithful instruction, home influences. I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL school of the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 3 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will open its twentieth annual session on MONDAY, Sept. 11, 1871.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING and Day School will be opened at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 20. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss E. E. DANA.

PROF. D. CHERBULIEZ WILL REopen his Day-school for Boys, at his residence, No. 127 East 24th-st., on Sept. 24. He will be at home after Sept. 15. Letters may be addressed as above.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—The next term of twenty eight weeks will open Sept. 18. EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its eighteenth annual session Sept. 18.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass.—Fall Term begins Sept. 13, 1871. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES LANE WILL OPEN A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 49 West 48th-st. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION wishes to obtain a few additional pupils in German; best reference given. Address KRAM, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITT'S French and English Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 106 West 42d-st.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

INSTRUCTION.

JAUDON INSTITUTE,

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

A few boarding pupils will be received.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.

A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—No. 875 Broadway, is open day and evening for Fall pupils. Students can secure private desks and be qualified practically for business.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, AT FAIR HAVEN ON THE SHREWSBURY.

Lessons in music, French, Latin, drawing, &c. Superior advantages. Terms liberal. A limited number of select pupils only. For circulars, &c., address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Fair Haven, near Red Bank, N. J.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young ladies. French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

No. 620 5th-av.

English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and day school for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES At Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 18. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS HARRIS'

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

White Plains, N. Y. Terms moderate.

School will reopen Sept. 18.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

THE MISSES DOREMUS

Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S

Boarding and day school for young ladies. Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL

For young ladies, Flushing, L. I., will reopen Sept. 12.

A PLEASANT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES.—Superior advantages for thorough education, combined with home privileges, healthful out-door exercise and attention to manners. English branches, modern languages, Latin and music taught. Location central and charming, near New-Haven. City references. Circulars at No. 701 Broadway, or address Miss CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn. Fall term commences Sept. 19.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LAdies and misses, at Fair Haven, on the Shrewsbury. Terms liberal; superior advantages; lessons in music, French, drawing, &c. For references, circulars, &c., address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Fair Haven, near Red Bank, N. J.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., N. Y., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on TUESDAY, the 26th of September.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, opens Aug. 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENBRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 19.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Mamaroneck, on Monday, Sept. 4. Circulars can be procured at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. R. VAN NOSTRAND'S SCHOOL No. 78 Lexington-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, for both sexes, at Claverack, N. Y. Term opens Sept. 4. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pres.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 13.

INSTRUCTION.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S

MILITARY SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.,

REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

No. 333 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

108TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 11.

Principals, { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Young men thoroughly fitted for college or business by a full corps of competent instructors. CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH and DRAWING. Rooms light and airy.

No extra charges. Catalogues, containing full particulars, at the bookstores and school.

ELMWOOD SEMINARY.

English, French and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.—This institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. A regular collegiate course is pursued, and diplomas and gold medals awarded to graduates. Very superior advantages in the Art and Musical Departments. To the daughters of ministers and missionaries very advantageous offers are made. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Proprietors of Elmwood Seminary, Glens Falls, N. Y.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.

Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER

Will open a FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Grammercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

MISS COMSTOCK'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST., Opposite Reservoir Park.

Fall Term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

Miss Comstock will be at home from Sept. 10.

For circulars address as above.

MRS. C. MEARS,

NO. 222 MADISON-AV., Three doors above 36th-st.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

For circulars address as above.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,

NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.

The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 18. For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D., BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For young ladies and children, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., Between 5th and 6th avs.

Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.

This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.

MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.

CHARLES G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY.

The first session of the College year, 1871-72, will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13—not Sept. 6 as announced in the last catalogue.

JOHN T. DUFFIELDS, Clerk of the Faculty. PRINCETON, N. J.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,

HASTINGS, ON HUDSON.

A Boarding School for twelve boys.

Opens Sept. 13. Terms, $400 per year.

O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

MISS C. MERLE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School For YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., Between Madison and 5th avs., Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

MRS. EDWARD S. WHITE,

Opposite Reservoir Park.

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 59 West 42d-st., Will reopen Sept. 25. Address as above.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J.

Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.

The best always. Send for a circular.

MISS WHITCOMB'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 32 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, at No. 110 West 42d-st., near Reservoir Park, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

EARNEST TEACHING.

Common sense management.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Reopens Sept. 14.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY,

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, Old Hadley, Mass.

The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1871. For circulars and particulars address the Principals.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS.

School begins Sept. 12.

E. A. FAIRCHILD, Flushing, N. Y.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Arrangements will be made, when desired, by which pupils under 12 can prepare their lessons in school under the care of a teacher.

PLAINFIELD COLLEGE, N. J., FOR young ladies, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1871. For circulars apply to the Principal, or to VAN KLEECK, CLARK & CO., No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York. D. D. PICKETT, A. M., Principal. Miss E. E. KENYON, Lady Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., reopens Sept. 19. E. FEZANDIE, Principal. French language, primary, commercial, classical and scientific departments. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 4, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION-ROOMS for LADIES, reopen Sept. 21. Object: The physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical departments under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

LAW SCHOOLS.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

LAW SCHOOL.

INSTRUCTORS and SUBJECTS for 1871-72.

PROFESSORS.

EMORY WASHBURN, LL.D., Real Property and Constitutional Law.

NATHANIEL HOLMES, A. M., Evidence, Equity and Bailments.

C. C. LANGDELL, A. M., Contracts, Sales of Personal Property, Civil Procedure.

LECTURERS.

GEORGE T. BIGELOW, LL.D., (late Chief-Justice of Massachusetts,) Marine Insurance.

CHARLES S. BRADLEY, LL.D., (late Chief-Justice of Rhode Island,) Corporations.

NICHOLAS ST. JOHN GREEN, LL.B., Criminal Law and Torts.

JOHN LATHROP, LL.B. Shipping and Admiralty.

JOHN C. GRAY, JR., A.M., Conflict of Laws.

The academic year begins Sept. 28, 1871. Important changes have been made in the terms of admission, the course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the fees. For a circular containing full information, address JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The fourteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1871, and will continue until May 15, 1872. The full course of instruction is completed in two terms or in about twenty months. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Address, for catalogue or other information, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AT THE GERMAN-AMERICAN School of Nineteenth Ward, New-York, a female assistant teacher; must be a graduate of Normal School, and fully conversant with German. Apply, in writing only, to P. STAHL, Principal, Nos. 244 and 246 East 52d-st.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS should apply now to American School Institute, No. 14 Bond-st. Demand for next session is now brisk.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS—HIGH CROWNS, NEW Fall styles, great bargains. Straw Turbans, Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers and Ribbons. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway. This is valuable.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PATRICK KEENAN, who left Ireland five years ago, by his sister, MARY KEENAN, at No. 64 Plymouth-st., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Britannia......Sat. Aug. 26	Iowa......Wed.. Aug. 30
Europa......Sat. Sept. 2	Ismailia......Wed.. Sept. 6
India......Sat. Sept. 9	Caledonia......Wed.. Sept. 13
Columbia......Sat. Sept. 16	Dorian......Wed.. Sept. 20

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Aug. 23	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 26
Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 30	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 2
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 6	Batavia, Sat'day, Sept. 9
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 13	Parthia, Sat'day, Sept. 16
Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 20	Algeria, Saturday, Sept. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia.	By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin......$130, gold.	Cabin......$100, gold.
Second cabin...... 80, gold.	Second cabin...... 80, gold.

Return tickets, cabin......$220 and $250, gold.

Second cabin......150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.

First cabin......$80, gold. | Steerage......$30, currency.

Return tickets......$150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC......Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC......Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC......Oct. 7, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency.

Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE......DAURE......Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAU......Saturday, Sept. 9
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE......Saturday, Sept. 23
VILLE DE PARIS......SURMONT......Saturday, Oct. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin......$140 | Second Cabin......$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, Aug. 24, 12 M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Aug. 26, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Thursday, Aug. 31, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Sept. 2, 4 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin......$75	Steerage......$30
To London...... 80	To London...... 35
To Paris...... 90	To Paris...... 38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE......Sept. 6, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr. Sept. 8, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS......Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH......Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Oct. 4, at 9½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Aug. 26, at 12 M.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Sept. 2, at 7½ A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 9, at 1 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, on SATURDAY, Sept. 30. Cabin passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents, Office No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARLHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 30—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. —, touching at Punta Arenas, Acejutla and San Jose de Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 28.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Sept. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM......Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER......Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Tuesday, Sept. 5
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......Monday, Sept. 25
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)...Wed., Oct. 4

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.—Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS......Aug. 31
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Sept. 7
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS......Sept. 14

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, SATURDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 31, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.

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DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.

To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.

To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.

To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.

The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

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JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE R. R. CO. OF OHIO.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS.

This Road is now in successful operation, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads, thereby giving an outlet to the vast Coal and Iron Mines belonging to the said Company. For sale at 90 and interest by

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company

7 Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS.

Secured by a first mortgage on Road and by a first mortgage on a grant of one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres of the most valuable Lumber Lands in Michigan, free of tax. Coupon or registered. A first-class investment. For sale by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co

35 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS, No. 18 Wall-St.,

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD; ALLOW FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

NO. 48 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

Issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, Cable Transfers. Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, ARCH. McKINLAY, } Agents.

SAFE INVESTMENTS.

Illinois Registered 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri County 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri School 10 per cent. Bonds.
Kansas School 10 per cent. Bonds.

Also, other choice 8 and 10 per cent. securities, payable in this City.

For sale below par by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Long Island Railroad Company will be closed from and after the 28th inst. until the 4th September. By order, MORRIS H. SMITH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND Land Grant Bonds

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

WESTERN DIVISION.

These Bonds can now be had from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States, in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

They have thirty (30) years to run, bearing Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Interest, payable on the 15th days of August and February in each year. The Principal and Interest are payable in *Gold*. The Principal in New-York; the Interest in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-Main, free of tax. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered or converted into Registered Bonds, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. The payment of the principal and interest is secured by a first and only mortgage on the Company's Lands, granted by the United States in 1866, lying on the line of this road, and amounting to 1,500,000 acres, the railway of the Western Division, extending from Marysville, Kansas, to a junction with Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney, a distance of 170 miles, together with the Equipments appertaining, Franchises, Rights of Way and Personal Property.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustees.

The Bondholders are amply protected by the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which prohibits a sale of the Company's lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, and a release of the lien of this Mortgage upon any portion sold until the purchase-money is paid to the Trustees, who are authorized to apply the same to the payment of these Bonds, either by purchase or to the Sinking Fund, for their redemption at maturity. This will more than extinguish the debt and leave the railway and equipments free. The security for the payment of these Bonds is therefore beyond all contingency.

Holders of 5-20s, and especially those who do not desire to be paid off by the Treasury Department, can now exchange their Governments for these Bonds at a *good and substantial profit*.

The location of the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is a commanding one, from the fact that it is a practical extension westwardly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the next Land Grant road after the Illinois Central. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is fed at its eastern terminus (St. Joseph) by railway lines coming direct from Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, and local roads converging at St. Joseph. Its business is therefore secured. Its connection with the Union Pacific Road opens up the through middle route across the Continent, and is of national importance. This is reflected in the fact that the quantities of letters and telegrams which we have received during the few days the Bonds have been for sale, applying for these securities, indicate the quick response of the American people in support of internal improvements, while at the same time they make a good investment.

Price for the present, 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Circulars, maps, pamphlets, documents, &c., furnished upon application.

Expressage relating to the Bonds free. Marketable Securities received in exchange.

We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds and mortgage, and are satisfied the investments in this Loan will not only be safe but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 102 and accrued interest, making them rule at 106, or nearly ten per cent. advance.

Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds

OF THE

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

COUPON BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, convertible into Registered at maturity of each coupon. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January and July.

REGISTERED BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000, (without coupons,) in form similar to United States Registered Bonds, transferable on the books of the company and issued anew to the holder. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, January, April, July, and October.

The merit of this security and the peculiar advantages possessed by the Registered Bonds in the quarterly payment of interest, and full PROTECTION against LOSS by FIRE, THEFT, or like exigencies, commend it favorably to all careful and judicious investors, and we cordially recommend it as the most desirable investment in the market.

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)

7 PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE $300,000

JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS,

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

EIGHT PER CENT.

Per annum, payable 1st of February and 1st of August.

TOTAL DEBT of the County, including these Bonds, is less than $375,000

Assessed valuation of property in 1870 was over......$16,000,000

Price 90 and accrued interest.

Further information furnished on application to

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY......$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY......892,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

EIGHT PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds MOBILE & MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY,

Indorsed by State of Alabama.

PRINCIPALL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

After a careful examination, we confidently recommend these bonds, because—

1. They are a first mortgage upon a road already completed and in successful operation, with net earnings, well established for several years, at MUCH MORE THAN ENOUGH TO PAY THE INTEREST on all the bonds authorized to be issued.

2. The proceeds of these bonds will complete an extension of fifteen miles of heavy work from Tensas into the City of Mobile, DISPENSING WITH THE PRESENT STEAM-BOAT SERVICE, CURTAILING EXPENSE AND INCREASING EFFICIENCY OF THE ROAD.

3. The road is 182 miles long. Entire mortgage, $2,500,000, or a little over $13,000 PER MILE; COST OF ROAD OVER $30,000 PER MILE.

4. It connects MOBILE and MONTGOMERY, and is a link in the route from NEW-ORLEANS to NEW-YORK, and also between the GULF and LOUISVILLE, by the insured completion of the road from MONTGOMERY north to DECATUR, being built by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, who thus display their estimate of the value of the route.

5. They are indorsed and guaranteed by the STATE OF ALABAMA, the value of whose indorsement has been recently tested and fully established.

6. Some of the most careful investors in ENGLAND and this country, after investigation, have bought these bonds for permanent investment, so that now only about $150,000 are on the market, which are for sale at present at 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST, by

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage. WM. R. WEMPLE, 69 Liberty-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY, }
No. 25 Nassau-st. }

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest due Sept. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7, 1871. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York City on the 4th day of September next, to holders who are registered as such, at the close of business hours on the 18th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 5th day of September next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD }
COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 3, 1871. }

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company will declare a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the 5th inst., payable on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger, at the close of business on Saturday, the 5th instant.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.
ASSETS, $2,501,073 02. SURPLUS, $200,272 95.

AUCTION SALES.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell

140,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 25, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 200 boxes fresh Menton Lemons.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
PENSION OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1871. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until the 1st of September, (proximo,) for eight hundred thousand (800,000) lithographed checks, for the use of the various Pension Agencies (fifty-nine in number) for the year 1872. Samples can be seen at this office, or at any United States Pension Agency.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder, with two competent sureties, that the bidder is engaged in the business of lithographing, and has the requisite facilities for the performance of the contract for which the bid is made, in a satisfactory manner.

The proposal and guarantee should be superscribed with the place of residence of the signers, and the proper date.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

J. H. BAKER,
Commissioner of Pensions.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,030 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Rue de Rivoli.
General reduction of prices.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Seven hundred drawing-rooms and bedrooms,
Elegantly furnished, at from 3 francs.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Breakfasts at 3 francs 50 centimes, wine included,
From 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Dinners at 5 francs, wine included,
Daily, at 6 P. M.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Reduction throughout.

SCOTLAND, GLASGOW.—COTE'S Hanover Hotel is replete with every home comfort and accommodation for families and gentlemen; moderate fixed tariff, including servants, or by the week at reduced rates; ladies' coffee-room, private parlors, baths, billiards, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Davis' Patent Recording Gauges make a continuous steam-written record of the pressure and the time; show all the variations in pressure and the time at which they occurred. They compel a faithful attention to duty on the part of engineers and firemen, lessen the risk of explosions, reduce coal bills and save wear and tear in boilers. They are the only recording gauges that are of any practical use to engineers, inspectors, or the people; so say all the engineers who have used them. Send for descriptive circulars and price lists to D. P. DAVIS, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

$340—A BARGAIN.—FINE FAMILY horse, 15¾ hands, 7 years old; sound, kind; square box top depot wagon, harness, whip, lobe, sheet, &c.; sold separately if desired. No. 511 7th-av., near 38th-st.

AN ELEGANT PAIR OF CLOSELY matched bay horses, 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, free and easy drivers, sound and kind; will sell together or separate at half their value. Call at No. 38 West 26th-st.

VICTORIA FOR SALE—IN FIRST-RATE order, and only moderately used; is suitable for one or two horses. Can be seen at private stable No. 125 West 17th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock. Price $450.

FOR SALE—GRAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high; sound, kind and fit for single or double harness; sold for the want of use; 8 years old. Call at No. 520 10th-av., for three days.

DOCTOR'S WAGON, SECOND HAND, for sale or exchange; in perfect order. Apply at No. 85 Crosby-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. F. W. PUTNAM, NO. 3 WEST 37TH-st., has very desirable rooms en suite, with private table only, for the season.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS AT NO. 7 West 25th-st., suitable for gentlemen; also, a suite of three rooms; house and location desirable, opposite Hoffman House, and overlooking Madison-square.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman; first-class house and location; rent $2 per week. Inquire at No. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST.—ROOMS EN suite, elegantly furnished, with or without private table.

NO. 200 GRAND-ST.—TO LET, THREE rooms, nicely furnished, to gentlemen only; terms moderate.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS house, neighborhood and board; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED FOR GENTLEMAN, wife and two daughters; two rooms required, with carpets; terms not to exceed $35 per week. Address PERMANENT, No. 81 Cedar-st., Room 14.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINARY, Amenia, N. Y., until Sept. 25. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for prospectus.

S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FALL BOARD AT CORNWALL ON the Hudson. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall Landing, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE.

Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 36, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.

EAST RIVER LINE.

Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

FOR CATSKILL.—THE STEAM-BOATS SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL will resume their regular trips to Catskill on FRIDAY, Aug. 25, making all the intermediate landings, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., daily at 5 P. M., arriving at Catskill at an early hour, making connections with all stages for the Mountain House and points west.

SATURDAYS the SUNNYSIDE at 2 P. M., THOMAS POWELL at 2:30 P. M.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 24th.. 9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 24th...1:30 P. M.
Friday, 25th......10:00 A. M.	Friday, 25th......2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 26th...12:30 P. M.	Saturday, 26th...4:30 P. M.
Sunday, 27th......11:00 A. M.	Sunday, 27th......5:30 P. M.
Monday, 28th...... 3:00 P. M.	Monday, 28th......6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th...... 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 29th......6:45 A. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 12th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th...6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th.....7:30 A. M.	Monday, 14th......3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 16th.7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th......3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 17th...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th.3:30 P. M.
Friday, 18th.......8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th...3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 19th....3:30 P. M.	Friday, 18th.......3:30 P. M.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—The large Sound steamer NELLY WHITE leaves EVERY SUNDAY Peck-slip, E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9:15, and 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. RETURNING, leaves ROCKAWAY at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. By this boat on noon-trip down passengers have over an hour at the Beach for BATHING, &c. A large, comfortable boat. Fine music and good refreshments.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:40 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

ALBANY AND TROY—FARE 50 CENTS.—Regular EVENING LINE at 6 o'clock. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, from Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) daily. Through tickets for the West and North at above reduced rate. Sunday evening, fare $2.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—THE NEW steamboat FLORENCE leaves daily from Christopher-st., 8:40 A. M.; Franklin-st., 9; Pier No. 4, North River, 9:15; Pier below Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. Leave the beach at 4 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of JAMES ROBINSON & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. FREDERICK S. ROBINSON alone is authorized to settle the affairs of the firm and sign in liquidation.

JAMES E. ROBINSON,
FREDERICK S. ROBINSON,
CHARLES A. ROBINSON.

The undersigned will continue the business in his own name, and for his own account.

FREDERICK S. ROBINSON, No. 126 Pearl-st.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers under the names of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., in Paris and TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., in New-York, will be dissolved on the first day of September next by mutual consent. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will continue to sign the firm names at New-York by procuration while in settlement.

JAS. W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

PARIS and NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership to commence on the first day of September next, to do a General Domestic and Foreign Banking Business at New-York and Paris under the names of WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., at No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, and ANDREWS & CO., at No. 10 Place Vendome, Paris. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will at New-York sign both names of the firm by procuration.

GEORGE WALKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS,
HENRY TURNBULL.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA.

SECOND WEEK

of the versatile young artiste,

LOTTA,

who will appear
EVERY EVENING
in her dual character of
LITTLE NELL
and the
MARCHIONESS,

WITH THE SAME STRONG DISTRIBUTION OF THE CAST.

LITTLE NELL MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1½.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
JOSEPH K. EMMET,
in his great specialty of the German Immigrant, in Charles Gaylor's drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
WITH NEW SCENERY, MUSIC AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS, and
A POWERFUL COMPANY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Debut in sensation drama and comedy of
MISS ADA HARLAND,
in Maeder's new romantic and picturesque drama of
LOLA.
THE WILL O' THE WISP......ADA HARLAND.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
KIND TO A FAULT,
and THE WINDMILL.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT CO.

Through trains connecting with this Road leave New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (except Sundays,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

Drawing-room cars with 12:15 train.

Passengers by this route avoid the passage around Point Judith, and reach Newport in less than eight hours.

THEODORE WARREN, Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, game, pastry, baking, jellies, ice-cream and all kinds of sweets; good City reference. Call or address No. 444 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A highly recommended Protestant woman; no objections to assist in the washing; thorough cook; good baker; soups of all kinds; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A situation as good cook and an excellent washer and ironer in a small private family; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address at No. 203 Lexington-av., near 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as wet nurse, to take charge of an infant about one month old; (her own is seven weeks old.) Apply 1,521 3d-av., between 85th and 86th sts.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAID, A situation; understands her service as maid; cuts, fits and makes dresses, and speaks Spanish perfectly. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is an excellent baker; best City references. Apply at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 9.

FAMILIES IN CITY OR COUNTRY wanting first-class help of all nationalities, can be suited immediately at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man, (married,) as first-class coachman; understands the care and management of horses and carriages thoroughly; no objection to the country; has best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A TEMPERATE, RESPECTable young Scotchman lately landed, a situation at moderate wages, where he can make himself generally useful; can drive, take care of horses, milk, do plain gardening, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; has unexceptionable reference. Address J. T., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman, a French Swiss, a situation as first-class man, one who is sober and honest, and understands everything about dressing the horses. Call at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant man, lately landed, who thoroughly understands his business; has good recommendations from the old country; wages moderate. Apply at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY respectable and industrious Protestant young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City references. Call or address W. R., No. 117 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant Englishman as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands the duties of a waiter and the care of silver; no objection to the country; has good references. Call at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN IRISH butler, who has lived in the best of families in Ireland, and has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GENTLEMAN OF LARGE MERCANtile business and banking experience in City and country, also, well-acquainted with the iron business and management of iron-works, (in which he is now engaged,) desiring to live in this City, wishes an engagement in or near New-York; references satisfactory in every respect. Address J. S., Box No. 841, New-York City.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A BRIGHT, intelligent boy, about 17 years of age, who writes a good hand and is quick and correct at figures. Address, giving references, Box 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN AN IRON-STORE, A YOUNG man about seventeen years of age, well educated, and who resides in the City. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,059 Post-office.

OUT-DOOR WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to *The Aldine* is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send twenty-five cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 E. 18th-st. Marble and Marbleized Mantles, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments and Grave-Stones, at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 222 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; marble and marbleized mantels, head-stones, new designs, cheapest in City.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

SECOND WEEK
of the unprecedentedly successful engagement of
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON AND
HER NEW COMPANY,
whose performance at this theatre has marked a new era in the history of FIRST-CLASS BURLESQUE, and has been attended by a succession of CROWDED HOUSES heretofore unparalleled, necessitating the nightly announcement at 8 o'clock P. M. of
STANDING ROOM ONLY.

Seats should therefore be secured in advance.

THIS EVENING and EVERY SATURDAY MATINEE,
the new burlesque in two acts upon the domestic tale of
BLUE BEARD,
supported by Miss Thompson and every member of her New Company, the most complete and powerful burlesque combination in existence.

EVENING—Open at 7½, over at 10¾ o'clock.
MATINEE—Open at 1, begins at 2, over at 4 o'clock.
PRICES AS USUAL.

WALLACK'S.

MATINEE. MATINEE.
MATINEE
AT 2 P. M.
SATURDAY. SATURDAY.
SATURDAY.
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON.
THE NEW COMPANY.
THE GREAT BURLESQUE.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE
WILL OPEN SEPT. 4,
With the eminent artistes,
Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN.

REMOVAL OF THE OFFICE OF DODWORTH'S Band to the music-store of S. T. Gordon, No. 706 Broadway, New-York.

HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

Mr. DODWORTH respectfully offers his services to those who desire instruction on the cornet or other brass instruments. No. 706 Broadway.

$550,000 IN 721 CASH GIFTS.

Grand Gift Concert, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 31, 1871. By authority Ky. Legislature, in aid Pub. Library, Ky. Principal Gift $100,000, 720 Gifts from $50,000 to $100. Whole tickets, $10; half tickets, $5; quarter do., $2 50. R. T. Durrett, Pres. Pub. Lib., Ky., Citizens' Bk. Tr. C. R. Peters, Manager. 120 Main-st., Louisville, Ky. Tickets and information at No. 8 Astor House, N. Y.

THE TURF.

TROTTING.

$1,825 in purses as follows:

To be trotted for at Fashion Course, in October next, in aid of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, each best 3 in 5, in harness.

First—Gentlemen's Purse,
for horses that have never beaten three minutes; $200 to first horse, $50 to second horse.

Second—Queens County Purse,
for horses that have never beaten 2:45; $300 for first, $75 for second.

Third—Long Island Purse,
for horses that have never beaten 2:35; $400 for first, $100 for second.

Fourth—Manhattan Purse,
for horses that have never beaten 2:25; $500 for first, $200 for second.

Usual entrance fee. Apply to BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Manager, Store No. 29 Beekman-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS.

Manufacturers of GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,

Offer their SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS for CASH, or on INSTALLMENTS of TWELVE MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Catalogues sent by mail. Ware-rooms No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

MME. ECKSTEIN, ASSISTED BY her daughter and pupil, Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist, lately arrived from England, begs to announce that she will give lessons on the piano-forte and in singing, at their Musical Academy, No. 303 East 9th-st., corner 2d-av.

"Miss Eckstein's reputation as a rising pianist is so well known that she has been styled a second Arabella Goddard."—*Editor Birkenhead Advertiser.*

MEETINGS.

B'NAI B'RITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—To the members of the J. O. B. B. An annual general meeting of this Society takes place on SUNDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., for the election of officers and trustees for the ensuing year, and transaction of important business; also act on the following amendment: "That the fiscal year of the Society begin hereafter on the first day of January and end on the thirty-first day of December." By order of the trustees.

S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD A. THOMAS, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that on the 26th day of July, 1871, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of Archibald A. Thomas, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition. That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-street, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, Room No. 3, before Staats S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC A. CANFIELD & JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey s. s. This is to give notice that on the 21st day of August 1871, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of Canfield & Lidgerwood, of Morristown, in the County of Morris in said district, adjudged bankrupts on their own petition. That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law, and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 38 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, before Thomas D. Hoxsey, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.

C. E. SCOFIELD, Solicitor, No. 38 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RALZIE J. FULLER, RICHARD B. TREAT and ALLYN COX, bankrupts.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 16th day of August, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ralzie J. Fuller, of Castleton, Richmond County, N. Y.; Richard B. Treat, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, and Allyn Cox, of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, formerly copartners in the firm name of Fuller, Treat & Cox, in the said City of New-York, and of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of the said Ralzie J. Fuller and Richard B. Treat, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

au18-law3wF*

NO. 2,930.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES CARSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James Carson, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 10th day of March, A. D. 1871.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee,
No. 315 Broadway.

au25-law-3wF*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MORTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of James A. Ruthven, Esq., No. 33 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February, 1872.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of June, 1870.

JANETTE MACONNELL,
Administratrix, &c.

au4-law6mF*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO valuable patents and merchandise and cash for real estate in City or country. The articles have been manufactured and orders repeatedly filled from the largest mercantile houses in New-York who give them highest preference, to whom reference will be given. Large profits can be made by manufacturing or selling the patents by States, counties or towns. Address ISAAC N. COFFIN, 5½ Pine-st., Room 10.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S

FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES,

Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY,	HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY,	OLD PALE SHERRY
FINE OLD PORT,	OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.

PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.

Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.

H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Eleven Millions Subscriptions Received Yesterday.

But Twenty Millions Remain Open to Subscriptions.

The Books to be Probably Closed on Saturday—The National Banks Investing Liberally—A Gratifying Exhibit.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—It is confidently believed at the Treasury Department that the whole of the $200,000,000 of the new loan will be closed out by Saturday night. It will require some time longer, and a large amount of clerical labor, to complete the transfer after they have been subscribed for.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. report that the subscriptions today to the new loan amount to $11,800,000. This leaves less than twenty millions open to subscriptions. Many banks have notified the Treasury Department and the subscription agents of their intention to subscribe, but as their subscriptions are in transitu, and have not yet been received, they are not included in the list. When these are received, the amount untaken will not exceed $5,000,000. It is anticipated that the balance of the loan will be closed immediately, and subscriptions will be filled in the order of their reception. Those in excess of the $50,000,000 reserved for sale to the National Banks will be returned.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. report the following positive subscriptions to the new five per cent. bonds:

Second National Bank, Philadelphia	$400,000
Citizens' National Bank, Piqua, Ohio	22,500
National State Bank of Missouri	400,500
First National Bank, Galesburg, Ill	42,000
National Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore	31,000
First National, Bethlehem, Penn	280,000
Farmers' National, Bristol, Penn	27,000
Union National, Lewisburg, Penn	16,100
First National, Indianapolis	50,000
Newcastle National, Maine	25,000
Cambridgeport, Mass., National	45,000
Railroad National, Lowell, Mass	90,000
First National, St. Charles, Mo	20,000
National Exchange, Auburn, N. Y	45,000
First National, Mystic Bridge, Conn	150,000
National Exchange, Wakefield, R. I	7,000
First National, Morristown, N. J	15,000
Thompson National Bank	10,000
New-York State National, Albany	50,000
Meriden National, Connecticut	23,100
First National, Wellsville, Ohio	16,550
Claremont National, New-Hampshire	60,000
First National, Glen's Falls, N. Y	80,000
John Hancock National, Springfield, Mass	120,000
Honesdale National, Pennsylvania	15,000
Continental National, New-York	213,000
First National, Marshall, Mich	32,500
First National, Norwich, Conn	25,000
Fort Stanwix National, Rome, N. Y	80,000
First National, New-London	500,000
Ansonia National, Ansonia, Conn	15,000
Franklin National, Franklin, Wis	5,000
North Adams National	50,000
First National, Champlain, N. Y	32,000
City National, Providence, R. I	147,000
First National, Xenia, Ohio	60,000
Mutual [illegible] Company, New-York	2,000,000
Columbian National, Boston	500,000
[illegible] Bank, Pawling, Mass	86,000
First National, Watkins, N. Y	10,000
Greene and Cranston	20,000
Bank of New-York	1,000,000
First National, New-York	600,000
First National, Baldwinsville, N. Y	50,000
Uncas National, Norwich, Conn	112,000
Merchants' National, Norwich, Conn	91,000
First National, Westport, Conn	60,000
First National, Canandaigua	25,000
First National, Glen's Falls	40,000
First National, Portsmouth, N. H	140,000
First National, Sunbury, Penn	100,000
Second National, Scranton, Penn	87,000
Union National, Westminster, Md	12,550
Scituate National, Rhode Island	5,000
Washington County National, Williamsport, Ind	50,000
O. H. Palmer	20,000
Old National Bank, Providence	52,000
First National, Zanesville	100,000
Ocean National, New-York	550,000
First National, Hoboken	110,000
First National, Andes, N. Y	17,000
Champaign National, Urbana, N. Y	30,000
First National Bank, Aurora, Ill	50,000
Second National, Hillsdale, Mich	30,000
First National, Sioux City, Iowa	50,000
Merchants' National, Meadville, Penn	44,000
First National Bank, New-York	50,000
Third National, Springfield, Mass	250,000
Evansville National, Evansville, Ind	46,000
York National, Saco, Me	70,000
Providence National	75,000
Hudson River National, New-York	95,000
State National, Keokuk	21,000
Ninth National Bank, New-York	500,000
Second National, Louisville	100,000
Union National, Troy	50,000
First National, Milton, Penn	59,000
First National, Cleveland, Ohio	300,000
First National, Chattanooga, Tenn	150,000
First National, Richmond, Ind	110,000
Marine National, Oswego	4,000
First National, Mount Pleasant, Penn	75,800
First National, Meriden, Conn	48,000
Home National, Meriden	28,000
Total	$11,700,000

The Starbuck Explosion—Surrender of the United States Inspector.

E. PLATT STRATTON, the United States Inspector of Boilers, visited Staten Island yesterday and surrendered himself to Coroner JAMES DEMPSEY, at New-Brighton, on the charge of manslaughter in the third degree rendered against him and one MILLS, by the jury in the case of GEORGE WILLIAMS, the colored fireman, who was killed by the explosion of the boiler on board the steam-tug *Starbuck* on Saturday last. He gave bail in the sum of $5,000 to appear for trial, his bondsmen being C. H. WOODHULL and J. S. BAKER. The body of the unfortunate fireman was removed from the Poor-house burying-grounds, yesterday, and interred in the Silver Lake Cemetery. Coroner DEMPSEY denies the statement made in a morning journal that he induced or attempted to induce the widow of WILLIAMS to settle the matter with the owners of the *Starbuck* for the sum of $50.

The President in Brooklyn—A Quiet and Agreeable Visit.

Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning Brooklyn was quite unexpectedly visited by President GRANT. He left his cottage, at Long Branch, about 8 A. M., accompanied by his Secretary, Gen. H. PORTER, and, after a pleasant trip in the *Plymouth Rock*, reached New-York, where he was met by his old friend, Mr. JOHN F. HENRY, of Second-place, Brooklyn, and was driven to that gentleman's residence. In the course of the day the President visited Prospect Park and other points of interest around the city, after which he partook of a quiet lunch at Mr. HENRY's residence, and, without any formality, returned to Long Branch. During his short stay he received Hon. Silas B. Dutcher, Hon. B. F. Tracy, Gen. Jourdan, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Alderman Richardson, Gen. Tenny, Hon. Samuel T. Maddox, Gen. Kibby, and Mr. Henry E. Bowen.

Irish Confederation—Address of Gen. Thomas F. Burke.

A meeting of the Gen. Sheridan Club of the Irish Confederation was held last evening at their hall, No. 171 Avenue A, Mr. RICHARD MCCLOUD in the chair. Gen. THOMAS F. BURKE, the well-known Fenian exile, delivered an eloquent address, detailing the result of his tour in the interest of the Irish Confederation along the Pacific coast, and the great success which attended his efforts. Irishmen, he said, wherever he passed, belonged to none of the revolutionary factions that caused so much dissension in their ranks, but were in heart and soul eagerly anxious for an opportunity to evince their love for their country. He counseled united action as the only means of obtaining the end they all had in view. Addresses were also delivered by Dr. LUBY, Capt. COSTELLO, Dr. POWERS, and others. A subscription was then made up to aid in the defense of KELLY, who executed TALBOT, the English spy and informer.

The South Carolina Kuklux—More Scenes of Outlawry and Murder.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Union* of Wednesday morning publishes three more letters descriptive of deeds of lamentable outlawry and blood in that State, perpetrated by members of the Kuklux Klan. One of these letters describes how 150 masked men rode into the town of Orangeburg on Monday night, and posted on the doors of the public offices warnings, commanding the threatened persons to resign and leave the country under penalty of death. Another letter, from Newberry, says that BEN. HAIR, an old colored man, formerly a preacher, was aroused by the barking of a dog near his house in Newberry, on Monday night. He arose from his bed, and took his gun with the view of frightening the dog away, and went into his yard and discharged the piece. No sooner had he done so than a volley was fired from unknown parties, killing him instantly. He was pierced with six bullets. It is not known that he had ever given offense to any one. He was a poor, crippled, rheumatic old colored man.

The third letter says that on Tuesday night of last week a band of white men visited the house of BIRD SIMS, a colored man, living about twelve miles from the Court-house in Chester, on the plantation of SAMUEL MCLILLY, and broke in SIMS' house, when they beat him over the head terribly, and then dragged him out into the yard and shot seven bullets into him, leaving him dead. The wife of SIMS was unable to recognize any of the parties. SIMS was a young man, industrious and peaceable, (so far as is known,) and no reason for his murder is known, except that he has frequently said he would never vote a Democratic ticket.

THE QUARANTINE CRISIS.

Growing Indignation of the Merchants Against Dr. Carnochan—They Insist Upon His Removal—Strong Denunciation of the Health Board's Order.

At last the movement which has for its object the removal of Dr. J. M. CARNOCHAN, and the revision of the Quarantine laws of the State of New-York, begins to assume a more tangible form, and is not now confined, as heretofore, to the impotent expressions of merchants, who either from fear of Quarantine vengeance, or absolute indifference to their interests, were unwilling to place themselves in the breach and battle for their rights. A number of public-spirited gentlemen, whose names are withheld for the present, are working zealously to effect the desire of almost every merchant engaged in foreign trade in this City, and yesterday, a representative of the TIMES was informed that in a very short time everything would be in readiness, and that a committee would be appointed of the leading merchants, whose duty it would be to wait upon the Governor and urge upon him the necessity of removing the present incumbent in charge of the Quarantine at Staten Island. A bill will also be drafted, so amending the Quarantine laws as to prevent a recurrence of the impositions so long practiced, which will be presented to the Legislature this Winter. In the address to Gov. HOFFMAN, the great point will be made that Dr. CARNOCHAN's incompetency and merciless and unprecedented exactions has had and is having the effect of seriously impairing the commerce of this port; and the memorial further states that if that officer persists in his course, there can be no estimate of the injury which he will cause to the mercantile interests generally. The Governor will be told that already overtures have been made from large property-owners at Perth Amboy, in which liberal concessions were offered to induce the importers to direct their goods to that port, and it only remains for Gov. HOFFMAN to decide whether he will retain Dr. CARNOCHAN in power, to the serious detriment of the foreign commercial interests, or reappoint some one whose object will be to protect the shipping, instead of making it an object of legitimate plunder. These arguments, the importers and ship-owners say, are no idle threats nor vain boasts. Already the increased railroad facilities for goods destined South and West at Perth Amboy are attracting the attention of shippers, and, even with Dr. CARNOCHAN out of the way, it is a matter of very grave doubt whether Perth Amboy would not still retain superior transportation advantages in the facilities extended by the Pennsylvania Central Railway. This, indeed, is a question, said a very able merchant, that should very seriously attract the attention of both the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad and of the Erie Railway.

The action of the merchants in directing their vessels to Perth Amboy, and the actual arrival there of a number of very valuable cargoes of sugar from the West India Islands, has aroused the Quarantine officials to the knowledge of the fact that in reality they had "killed the goose that laid the golden egg." And to recover what was lost, at first there was a great outcry of the imminent danger of the City being visited with yellow fever, as it was hoped that this would excite a feeling of counter-indignation against the importers who sought to introduce infection into our midst. This manœuvre, said a shrewd business man yesterday, was Dr. CARNOCHAN's old game, and he trusted in the irate feelings of an outraged people for justification for any high-handed action he might see fit to commit. The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held on Wednesday, Mr. Commissioner MANIERRE in the chair. It then transpired that the report caused to be circulated by Dr. CARNOCHAN, in regard to the yellow fever having been introduced into the City by the sailors of the bark *David Chapin*, recently arrived at Perth Amboy, from Cienfuegos and Zaza, was utterly untrue. Two men belonging to the *Chapin* were found sick from intermittent-fever at No. 50 Oliver-street. They were visited by two Health Inspectors, and after strict examination the sailors were allowed to go to their homes, after having had their baggage disinfected. Another man from the same vessel, with the same non-contagious, non-infectious malady, was less fortunate, and was sent to the Quarantine. Dr. CARNOCHAN was present at the meeting of the Health Board, on Wednesday, and urged upon the Board the following resolution, which every merchant whom the writer met yesterday pronounced as infamous:

Resolved, That the City Sanitary Inspector be and is hereby directed to give immediate attention to this new and repeated attempt at evading the Quarantine laws, by removing to Quarantine or to the Quarantine anchorage, all such vessels, or vessels and cargoes, recently from ports infected with yellow fever, cholera, or any other contagious or infectious diseases, which may arrive at our wharves, or be landed in our City, within thirty days of their Custom-house entry or report."

The resolution, it is said, was passed hurriedly without the slightest reflection, and the City Sanitary Inspector said yesterday that "he would not take upon himself the odium of its enforcement until the Board had reconsidered the order." It will be very plainly seen that it absolutely orders all cargoes and vessels that have passed Dr. CARNOCHAN's toll-gate without paying tribute back to Quarantine, where they would doubtless suffer tenfold for their attempt at evasion, and it is a matter of no importance whatever, whether the vessel and cargo comes from a healthy port, and has already performed the regular Quarantine duties, back she must go and there stay, until the amount that at first slipped the grasp of the hungry officials is extorted. This, in plain language, said one of the Quarantine sufferers, is the spirit of the outrageous order which the Quarantine Health Officer has succeeded in having passed by the Board of Health. Dr. COCHRANE, the Health Officer of Brooklyn, will not, it appears, molest the cargoes of vessels that arrive in Brooklyn with clean bills of health from the Health Officer at Perth Amboy, so that as far as the cargoes of sugar and coffee are concerned, nearly all of which go to the Brooklyn stores, they will not, in any way, pass through the hands of the Staten Island Quarantine officials, as *in transitu* they will be in charge of United States Inspectors, and under the seal of the United States Customs, which it is said Dr. CARNOCHAN dare not violate. Yesterday the cargo of the falsely-reported yellow-fever ship, *David Chapin*, arrived at Brooklyn from Perth Amboy, in barges, under the Customs seal, and was unloaded and stored in the Pierrepont stores. In this way all the sugar and other merchandise at Perth Amboy, destined for New-York, will be brought to the City, and it is only with the vessel over which the United States Government has no control that any difficulty is expected to arise. In a few days the fleet of sugar traders which is rapidly assembling at Perth Amboy will have discharged their cargoes, and will be ready for clearance to New-York where advantageous freights await them. One of the vessels will then be dispatched to the City to ascertain whether the Quarantine officials at Staten Island proposed intercepting them while *en route* and requiring them to perform additional quarantine at West Bank. Dr. CARNOCHAN's action with this vessel will then determine the remainder whether they clear for New-York or forfeit their charters and put to sea. In a week there will be not less than thirty vessels of these ships at Perth Amboy ready to enter the port of New-York, and it is in the power of the Quarantine Health Officer at Staten Island to allow them to reach New-York without molestation or drive them to some less extortionate port.

The Norton Serenade—Music, but no Response from the Senator.

Hon. MICHAEL NORTON, Senator of the Eighth District, returned from his European tour last Sunday. The numerous friends of the stalwart gentleman were desirous of testifying their delight at his safe arrival from the dangers of foreign travel, and commenced making preparations for a grand serenade. But the Teutons of the German Democratic Club of the district were ahead of the others, and gave their ovation last night. The independent battalion of the Lafayette Guards, who seceded from the Fifty-fifth Regiment at the time that the organization was ordered to parade for the German festival celebration, turned out, but finding that the Teutons were already in position, turned back again, and reserved their friendly enthusiasm for another occasion. The German Democratic Hall, at No. 242 Spring-street, was gayly decorated with Chinese-lanterns and transparencies, and a considerable crowd had assembled there at an early hour. Mr. SULLIVAN, Assistant District-Attorney, was to have addressed them, but he was absent, and his place in the rostrum was filled by a Mr. SCHNABEL. This gentleman spoke against time with much success, and described the liberal institutions of the Swiss very spiritedly. His assertion that the Naturalization laws of this country were taken bodily from the Swiss Republic awoke torrents of applause. CHARLES WILLET followed this speaker, and addressed the assembly in eloquent German phrases, which were warmly welcomed. About 10½ o'clock, it was considered time to move up to the Senator's house in Charlton-street. Each man took a glass of lager and fell into line for the march. They were accompanied by the Beethoven Maennerchor and a fine brass band. When the party arrived before the house of Senator NORTON they found the street partially filled with expectant people. It had been whispered about that the hero of the evening was sick in bed, and could not possibly appear. This threw a damper over the affair, and consequently the crowd was composed of respectable mechanics and their families, who came to enjoy the music. Nowhere could the eye recognize those peculiar classes who generally hover around Senator NORTON. The band played and the choir sang several choice selections, and then a gentleman stepped out and announced from the steps that Senator NORTON was disabled with a sprained ankle, and could not, therefore, thank them in person, but hoped to do so on a future occasion. Then the musicians and the singers moved away, and the crowd followed without a murmur of disappointment at the closed door and the absence of refreshments. It was plain to see that NORTON's crowd had been warned off, for they would have been so disgusted at the lack of whisky and sandwiches that they would have been capable of pulling down the house.

ITALIAN UNITY.

The Preparations for the Demonstration of Today Completed—What is to be Celebrated—Description of the Triumphal Cars and Decorations—Meeting of Italians Last Evening.

Today is the time appointed by the Italian Committee of Arrangements for the celebration of Italian unity, completed by the occupation of Rome as the capital of Italy. Before proceeding to give the details of the arrangements for the celebration, it may prove interesting to the reader to sweep with a telescopic glance over that portion of the history of Italy which contains the actions of the men and the events which have culminated in placing the Italian nation as a unit, and with a liberal Government, in the front rank with the great Powers of the earth.

Italy's unity and present greatness is the result of the life-long efforts of CAVOUR, that great Italian statesmen who, beginning the labor, almost saw its end, when death seized him with cruel grasp and bore him away ere the structure of his patriotism was yet complete. Through his statesmanship the King of a province of 5,000,000 of inhabitants came to be King of Italy with over 27,000,000 subjects. CAVOUR dreamed of a united Italy in boyhood, and when he arrived in Genoa, to superintend the fortifications for his Government, he saw Italy ground beneath the heel of despotism, the victim of Austrian tyranny, ridden by the priesthood; her national spirit dormant under foreign and Papal domination. The aspirations of her people for liberty were regarded by her civil rulers as revolutionary, and by her priestly advisers as almost sacrilegious, and the hope of a regenerated Italy seemed impossible of realization. CAVOUR was not hopeless, however, as the sequel has shown. He went abroad, and in England he studied the institutions of its people. He returned to Italy with renewed strength and determination to accomplish what he had made the task of his life. In 1847 he started a newspaper whose tone was that of the moderate Liberal Party, and devoted to the great principles of national progress and independence. The journal inaugurated a political revolution. The venerable Pope PIUS IX. sympathized with many of his liberal sentiments, and MAZZINI and GARIBALDI, who had already appeared in the theatre of action, aided his efforts, though lacking his conservatism, to insure success. In 1848 began the revolution in Lombardy, and on May 1, 1848, the Sub-Alpine Parliament was convoked for the first time. Then after a lapse of years, during which MAZZINI and GARIBALDI kept alive the sacred fire of liberty in the hearts of their countrymen, came Austria's ultimatum, on April 19, 1859, soon followed by Magenta and Solferino. In quick succession came the peace of Villa Franca. While Austria lay behind the intrenchments of the Quadrilateral, Italian unity began to receive its greatest impulses. In 1860 took place the annexation of Æmilia and Tuscany to Sardenia by popular suffrege, and VICTOR EMMANUEL was proclaimed King of Italy. Shift the scene to Nov. 7, 1861, and behold GARIBALDI in Naples, surrounded by its citizens, filled with joy, and shouting, "Long live Italian unity!" A grand climax to this national drama would have been the meeting of VICTOR EMMANUEL and GARIBALDI at Teano, on the 26th of October, 1861. The two rushed forward to meet, each eager to be the first to speak, and both spoke together. "GARIBALDI!" said VICTOR EMMANUEL, "King of Italy," said GARIBALDI. This would have fitly ended the drama, but Italy was not yet a unit, Rome was not her capital, and it was also to be saddened by the death of CAVOUR, the great power behind all. NAPOLEON, jealous of Italian greatness, and the Pope unwilling to relinquish his now cumbrous temporal posessions, held the Roman States outside of the Italian Confederation. The Italian opportunity came, however, and after a battle on Sept. 19, 1870, the Italian Army marched into Rome the next day. The Italian Parliament met in the city July 1, and Rome was proclaimed capital.

"This day has been made by proclamation the national holiday, in place of the former *Festa Della Statuto*." This is what the Italians celebrate today as their first public recognition in America of the great events which have transpired in their country.

HOW THE DAY IS TO BE CELEBRATED.

The fullest and most accurate details of the preparations for the celebration that it was possible to obtain, have been already published in the TIMES, from time to time, since the Italians of the City first determined to make a demonstration, by the appointment of a General Committee of Arrangements. As far back as July 28, a full programme of what was to be done today was published in the TIMES, and but few changes have been made in it since. Whatever alteration has been made has been for improvement, and it is safe to predict that the display today will be curious, artistic, imposing, and altogether unique in character. A large portion of our Italian population are composed of artists of every description, and the triumphal cars and all decorations to be used in line and at the Park will be the production of artistic ability. Many of the Italians are men either of wealthy or in comfortable circumstances, and there is so much enthusiasm among them, that the poorest are liberal, beyond their means, in subscriptions, to the general fund for the celebration.

THE TRIUMPHAL CARS AND DECORATIONS.

There will be four triumphal cars. The first one in the line will represent ancient Rome. The car will be built in monumental shape, and will be covered with a pavilion, supported by four gilt pillars. Seated on the top of the car beneath the pavilion will be a lady representing ancient Rome as the mistress of the world. Beside her will stand a Roman soldier in ancient armor. One step below, and in front of her will stand a gentleman representing SCIPIO AFRICANUS, the Roman Consul and Major-General, who was born 234 B. C., and died in 183 B. C., and whose victories in the First and Second Punic Wars are duly recorded in the pages of Roman history. Before SCIPIO will stand two Lictors, carrying fasces, representing strength, which were always carried before the Roman Consuls. The plan also embraces an altar, with fire kept burning by ancient Roman priests, emblematic of the fire of liberty. Miss CAVAGNIAR will represent ancient Rome. The car will be handsomely decorated with flags and appropriate Romish emblems, and hung with drapery. It will be drawn by eight white horses, upon which will be mounted eight persons dressed to represent Roman gladiators. The next car will represent Italy of the present age. Covered, as the one described, by a pavilion supported by gilt columns, a lady dressed as a queen, with the Italian crown of towers on her head, will be seated on a broken monument. Placed before her will be another young lady, who will represent modern Rome with shackles on her wrists, but broken. A young woman in front will represent Fame with her trumpet, and at each of the four columns which support the pavilion will stand an Italian Bersaglieri. Seats will be provided all around the car for 100 young ladies, each of which will hold in her hand a flag of one of the Italian cities. The car will be elaborately decorated with American and Italian flags, and of other nationalities, arranged as trophies and draped to the ground. Eight horses, led by eight gentlemen, in modern black suits, with white gloves, will draw the car. The third car, presented by L. COLEMBO, will represent the arts and industry, and will consist of an arrangement of globes and scientific instruments of all kinds, and will carry four ladies, who will respectively represent Music, Painting, Sculpture and Industry. A model of a ship will be placed in front of the monument, attended by two sailor boys to represent COLUMBUS and AMERICUS. This car will also be profusely decorated with flags, flowers and gilding. It will also bear the portraits and names of eminent Italian scientists. The fourth car will represent a work-shop, with artisans at work.

The procession will also be made to present a gay and lively appearance by the great quantity of flags of all nations, and the varied and beautiful badges and other insignia of the different societies, and delegations on foot and in carriages. The above is the plan of decorations as furnished to the TIMES reporter by the Committee.

POLICE PREPARATIONS.

The entire Police force, including the detective of the City, will be on duty during the day at the Station-houses and along the line of procession. A large force will accompany the processionists through the whole route, and remain at the Park during the festivities. The fact of so large a force being on duty is not, the Police authorities say, significant of danger, but only the usual precautions taken whenever a large civic parade takes place.

THE ITALIAN CONVENTION.

The Italian Convention of the Societa Di Unione e Fratallanza Italiana, at their meeting yesterday, at which the proposed alterations to their constitution were discussed, occupying the entire session, resolved to participate in the procession in a body. They are all provided with handsome regalia of their national colors, and that of the President, Mr. SECCHI DI CASALI, is especially notable for its beauty.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee of Arrangements met at Germania Assembly Rooms last evening, N. CORRADI in the chair, and during the meeting the following letters were read:

FROM GEN. SHALER.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y., }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1871. }

N. Corradi, President General Committee to Commemorate the Completion of Italian Unity:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very kind invitation to participate in the demonstration to be made on the 25th inst. My official engagements are such, however, as to prevent me from availing myself of the opportunity to unite with your people in a public demonstration celebrating an important event in the history of your native country. Please accept my congratulations upon the successful result of the struggle for Italian unity, and believe me, Sir, your very obedient servant,

ALEXANDER SHALER.

FROM W. C. BRYANT.

CUMMINGTON, Mass., Aug. 21, 1871.

To N. Corradi, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I beg through you to return my thanks to the General Committee of Arrangements, on whose behalf you have honored me with an invitation to be present at commemoration of the completion of Italian unity, and with Rome for the capital of the united nation. For various reasons I am unable to attend, and must content myself with expressing the earnest hope that the future destiny of the noble race by whom the different regions of Italy are peopled may be as happy as the recovery of their ancient and renowned capital is fortunate. I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

W. C. BRYANT.

Letters were also read from Messrs. MAX WEBER, of the German Patriotic Society of New-York, a Spanish society, and Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, an American. Committees were also appointed to receive delegations from Baltimore and Philadelphia at Jersey City today at 6 A. M. Delegations are also expected to arrive from Charleston, S. C., New-Haven, and Springfield, Mass. A dispatch was received from the Italians of San Francisco sending greeting to their brethren in New-York, and hoping that the celebration would be a grand success. "The dream of ages is verified," concludes the dispatch, signed by A. D. SHLIVALO, President.

THE PROGRAMME.

The following is the official programme of the day:

Place of meeting, Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, at 8 o'clock A. M.

To all Societies that are to participate in the procession in commemoration of Italian unity. Roma Capitale. Grand Marshal Order:

FIRST DIVISION.
Platoon of Police.
Drum Major and Drum Corps Band by Mr. C. Cappa.
Grand Marshal with two Adjutants.
Italian Flag Roma Capitale, and two American Flags, one on each side.
The Italian Colony, by platoon.
Triumphal Car representing Ancient Rome, with twelve Cavalieri and one Marshal.
The President of the Festival, in carriage.
Gen. Franz Sigel and Secchi de Casali.
Executive Committee.
Deputation from the North-German Landwehr.
Deputation from the New-York Turnverein.
Polish Society.
Hungarian Club.
Cuban Working Men's Association.
Societa di Unione e Fratallanza Italiana of New-York.
SECOND DIVISION.
Marshal. Band by Mtro. Conterno.
Italian Bersaglieri by Platoon.
Triumphal Car representing Modern Rome.
Young Colombo Guard.
Italian Working Men's Association.
Triumphal Car representing Sciences and Arts.
Italian Delegations.
Band.
Society Unione e Fratalianza Italiana of Philadelphia.
Car "100 Cities of Italy."
Italian Colony with a Triumphal Car of Operators, and all who wish to participate, in carriages.
Platoon of Police.
NICOLA BARILI, Grand Marshal.

The procession will proceed down Third-avenue at 9½ A. M., through Bowery, Chatham-street, to Park-row, across the City Hall Park, up Broadway, and back to Fourteenth-street, where it will be dismissed. Cars will be in readiness to convey those who desire to go to Sulzer's Park, Eighty-fourth-street, East River, where the festival will be opened by an address from N. CORRADI. A hymn will then be sung by a choir of the Italian Opera, *primo tenore*, A. BIANCHI. The exercises will then consist of the singing of other hymns composed for the occasion, the game of *cuccagna*, racing in sacks, duck-game, national American hymn, dancing, fire-works, and 100 of salvos of artillery. The Park has been handsomely decorated, and will be brilliantly illuminated at night. Tickets of admission to the Park will be required.

The Signal Station—The Interior Arrangements—The Instruments and Signals.

A full description of the exterior of the new signal station which has been erected on the roof of the Equitable Insurance office in Broadway was given in the TIMES some few weeks ago. Since that time the outer portion of the building has been completed, and the interior is now being fitted up with every requisite and necessary. A number of instruments for meteorological purposes have been placed in the building. Among them are anemometers for measuring the velocity of the wind, hydrometers for ascertaining the amount of moisture in the air, and some splendid thermometers and barometers, besides a large rain-gauge and a wind-vane. Besides the above there will also be an electrometer and minimum and maximum thermometers of the most approved pattern. It is contemplated to furnish the department with new apparatus throughout, as soon as they can be manufactured, all of which will be self-registering. It is said that a photographic corps will shortly be attached to the department, who will take photographs of any extraordinary object, or phenomena that may come under their notice. The most curious instrument in the department is the hydrometer; it is in form and mechanism something similar to a thermometer, with the difference that under the bulb there is a small chamber filled with water, from the top of which there is a small tube, in which a wick is inserted and attached to the bulb of the instrument. The water and moisture is absorbed by this wick and evaporated by the air. This evaporation is carefully noted, and from this the corps calculate the moisture of the air. The anemometer is also a most interesting instrument, resembling very much the sail pumps which may be seen upon large ships, only that the sails or fans are made more hollow, or cup shaped. These are caught by the wind and cause the wheel to which they are attached to revolve, and according to the number of revolutions per minute the force of the wind is calculated. As soon as everything is completed poles will be raised on which storm signals will be displayed both night and day. The signs in the day-time will be red or white flags, and at night red or white globular lamps, both of which can be seen several miles. This observatory well repays a visit, for on reaching its summit the visitor is rewarded with the finest view that can be possibly obtained in New-York. The Narrows, Staten Island, Jersey City and Brooklyn look superb from this point. The work that yet remains is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and everything will be in working order in the course of two or three weeks.

Cruelty to Animals—Eight Arrests Yesterday.

Yesterday, PHILIP COUGHLIN, of Thirty-fifth-street, was arrested for driving a worn-out horse before Corporation Dirt-cart No. 7, in Thirty-eighth-street, near Fifth-avenue. The horse had a large, ulcerated sore on the back under the saddle, and one under the collar. The poor beast was also very lame. AUGUSTUS BIRCH, of No. 535 Broome-street, was arrested for kicking a horse in the stomach. The animal was given to biting, but being well muzzled he could only attempt to do so. BIRCH got enraged, and was kicking with all his might when Mr. HENRY BERGH arrested him. JOHN CARROLL, of No. 37 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, was captured in Broadway driving a horse with two sores on the back, under the saddle, larger than a man's hand. RICHARD HUMPHRIES, of No. 613 East Fourteenth-street, was arrested for driving a horse before a loaded coal-cart with the back of the poor beast all raw. JOHN O'NEIL, of Fortieth-street, was arrested for using a horse with raw galls under the collar. JOSEPH FARLEY, of Thirty-eighth-street, was arrested for driving a horse before a loaded brick-cart with a raw sore on the back. The animal was worn out and a mere skeleton. Judge SHANDLEY committed all the prisoners for trial. Mr. BERGH last night also arrested WILLIAM MCLAUGHLIN and THOMAS BOYLE, the driver and conductor of a car on the Cross-town line at Union-square, for forcing two horses, one of which was lame, to drag a car containing seventy-five people.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Notice was sent yesterday to the Coroners to take the ante-mortem statement of FREDERICK KILDFELD, No. 2,150 Third-avenue, who was seriously injured while in a Third-avenue car by being struck with the shafts of a wagon driven by LOUIS SCHNEIDER, who is yet in custody on a charge of recklessly causing the injuries. The recovery of KILDFELD is considered doubtful.

Yesterday morning Mrs. ZAMBROWSKI died in her room, at No. 603 East Thirteenth-street, in childbirth, and in the same room her father and mother were lying dangerously sick with small-pox. The case was called to the attention of the Health officers, who immediately removed the two sick persons to the hospital, and the body of the dead woman to the Morgue. The room was then thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

A pleasant time was enjoyed at Lion Park, yesterday afternoon and evening, on the occasion of the ninth annual picnic of Corinthian Lodge No. 488, F. and A. M. Among those who participated in the festivities were Brothers Israel H. Pitt, William Nichols, John T. Meredith, Benjamin Fox, Joseph A. Weaver, Henry Machem, and numerous other members of the Masonic fraternity.

The body of a drowned man, apparently about thirty-five years of age, was found at the foot of Sixty-first-street, East River, yesterday, dressed in a black frock-coat and vest, dark ribbed trousers, white shirt, narrow-plaited bosom, white socks and gaiter-shoes. The man was about five feet seven inches high, had black hair, and mustaches a little gray.

The Bricklayers' Protective Union held their regular meeting at No. 295 Third-avenue last evening. Reports from the different employers stated that the journeymen had been successful in their attempt to raise the rate of wages; forty of the contractors had already given in, and it was thought that the rest would soon follow their example.

CHINOT ROHN, a native of Calcutta, who stabbed JAMES LYNCH in the left breast, in the liquor-saloon, No. 84 Sullivan-street, was arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning. It was stated the injured man was in a dying condition, and the prisoner was remanded to await the result of his injuries.

The New-York County Council of the Union League of America met last evening, DAVID B. MELLICK in the chair. The expediency of strengthening the organization, which is composed of Administration Republicans, by co-operating with the New-York Council of Political Reform, was considered without any definite conclusion being arrived at.

At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, SAMUEL OGDEN, a commission merchant, was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions, for fraudulently receiving a valuable piece of silk which was stolen from the premises of WM. J. BELL, of No. 435 Grand-street.

SAMUEL MATTHEWS, of No. 317 West Thirty-ninth-street, was found, early yesterday morning, near his house, bleeding from slight stab-wounds in the neck and left breast, which, he said, had just been inflicted by some person unknown to him and of whom he could give no description.

Another delegation of Japanese have arrived in this City, under the charge of Mr. F. MEYER, of the Educational Department of Japan. Most of them are students, though the inevitable "Prince" is included.

DANIEL NEVINS, seventeen years of age, of No. 381 First-avenue, had his right leg broken while on the pier at the foot of East Twenty-third-street, by some iron pipes falling on him. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN COUNARD, thirty-eight years of age, who lives at No. 82 Sullivan-street, while intoxicated, yesterday morning, jumped out of a third-story window and was seriously injured. He was taken to Park Hospital.

GILBERT JONES, aged three years, at noon yesterday, accidentally fell from a third-story window of No. 290 Third-street, and was almost instantly killed.

GEO. CUMMINGS, of Tonawanda, N. Y., the Captain of a canal-boat, was severely stabbed, last evening, on Pier No. 6 East River, by an unknown man.

JOHN KELLE, a German, thirty-five years of age, who boarded at No. 369 First-avenue, cut his throat with a razor, yesterday afternoon, and died within a few minutes.

BROOKLYN.

A couple of burglars entered the house of Mr. TROWBRIDGE, on Harrison-street, near Clinton, but before escaping with any plunder they were discovered by a woman living in the next house, who at once gave the alarm, to which Officer PENDEGRAST at once responded. On attempting to arrest them he was shot at by one of them, a hunchback named SMITH. The bullet missed its mark, and SMITH was secured. The associate, however, escaped.

DAVID SMITH, a German baker, doing business on York-street, was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of bigamy preferred by ANN SMITH, who alleges that she was married to him, seven years ago, in Albany. He deserted her five years since, and she did not find him until two days ago. he was then married to another wife. The accused was committed for trial.

Nine hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars' worth of coupon bonds, which were recently substituted in the market by registered bonds, were destroyed yesterday by fire in the vaults of the City Hall, in the presence of his Honor the Mayor, the Controller, the City Treasurer and others.

JOHN GERRITY, of No. 148 John-street, and MATHEW MAHONEY, of No. 351 Warren-street, have commenced action against the Staten Island Ferry Company to recover $5,000 for the loss of their sons who were killed by the *Westfield* explosion. The papers in the case were served on the Company yesterday.

WM. CADY and JAMES FAGAN had a quarrel at the liquor-store of the latter, at No. 100 Atlantic-avenue, in which both were seriously injured. CADY commenced the attack with a hatchet, which FAGAN succeeded in securing, and then in using with terrible effect. Both men were taken to the hospital.

HUGH WEBSTER, a grocer at the corner of Hall-street and Fulton-avenue, was held in $2,000 bail by Justice WALSH, yesterday, for purchasing $250 worth of groceries that had been stolen by JOHN FAY from HUGO HIRSCH, of No. 243 Court-street.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner JONES, in reference to the death of a news-boy named WILLIE MCLAUGHLIN, who was drowned on Wednesday night, at Fulton Ferry. The jury found that death was accidental.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning a carpenter named CHAS. STODDART, residing in Harrison-street, fell through a hatchway, at No. 251 Degraw-street, and fractured his skull. He was carried to the Long Island College Hospital.

During the storm, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the dwelling of Mr. LUDWIG, at No. 286 Union-avenue, E. D., was struck by lightning, and the roof badly damaged.

It is the intention of Coroner WHITEHALL to bring the *Westfield* inquest to a close today if possible. There are but three more witnesses to be examined.

JOHN FLANAGAN, who was arrested as insane on Wednesday night by Officer REGNEY, died in the Sixth Precinct Station-house yesterday morning.

Yesterday morning the residence of Mr. GEORGE H. SANBORN, of No. 47 Greene-avenue, was robbed of about $500 worth of jewelry.

LONG ISLAND.

The South-side Railroad Company have effected a loan of $500,000 to complete their double track. They have given a mortgage to Messrs. NICHOLAS WYCKOFF and E. F. JONES as trustees to secure the loan. Four hundred and fifty bonds of $1,000 have been given, convertible at the option of the holders into stock. The road will be the only double-track road on the island.

JOSEPH KING, a brakeman on the South-side Railroad, was dangerously injured on Wednesday evening by being run over near Sagville by a hand-car. He was taken to his home in Williamsburg.

Preliminary surveys are being made at Long Island City for a reservoir, and the Water Board are maturing a comprehensive plan for the immediate introduction of water into the city.

A large double-decked brig is being built at BACON's ship-yard, Setauket. The vessel is owned by Capt. GOODALE, of Riverhead, and will be employed in the general freighting business.

Rev. WM. M. CARMICHAEL has been appointed to a position in the Naval Lyceum at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. He has for the past few years filled the pulpit of the Episcopal Church, Hempstead.

WM. H. RUSHMORE, a farmer nearly ninety years of age, of North Hempstead, regularly drives his market wagon to Brooklyn, a distance of twenty-four miles. He makes the trip three times a week.

A horse ferry-boat has been placed on the ferry between Shellin Island and North Haven, in place of the old sail-boat, and now, for the first time, it is possible for a carriage or wagon to be ferried across.

The examination of RICKFORD, who attempted suicide, and who is charged with house-burning, takes place at Sag Harbor today.

Yesterday afternoon a Harvest Home celebration took place at HIGGINS' North Shore House, Bay Side.

The small-pox has broken out in a slight degree in Sag Harbor. There have been two deaths, and others are likely to occur.

STATEN ISLAND.

On Wednesday Officer ALLEN, one of the Staten Island detectives, arrested JAMES JUDD at Stapleton, while offering for sale a valuable card case, and upon further inquiry it was ascertained that the same person had entered the cabin of the ship *Industry*, now lying at Pier No. 13 North River, New-York, and robbed the Captain's trunk of valuable shells and other goods to the amount of $200. The prisoner was yesterday delivered over to the proper authorities in New-York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The new Reformed Church edifice at White Plains sold by the Sheriff to meet liabilities, brought $5,000, subject to a mortgage of $7,000. The property was bought by Mr. CHARLES HORTON, the plaintiff in the action, for the M. E. Church, and the old house of worship of the village M. E. Church has been purchased for $6,750 for the accommodation of the Reformed Church Society.

A barn, containing a large quantity of hay, belonging to Mr. GEORGE HARVEY, of Rye, was totally destoyed by fire, Wednesday evening. It was understood that his own children set the hay on fire, while playing with some matches in the barn. Loss, $1,000.

The Knickerbocker Club, of West Farms, held their second annual chowder entertainment at Pelham Bridge, on Wednesday. The Club comprises seventy-five prominent citizens of the town, without regard to politics.

A new bell has been placed in the Reformed Church of Peekskill. Its weight is 1,280 pounds.

NEW-JERSEY.

MICHAEL MATTHEWS, a lad about sixteen years old, was arrested near Snake Hill, yesterday afternoon, by Detective FISCHER, of Newark, and Constable GOVERS, of New-Rochelle, N. Y., while at work with a gang of men on the Montclair and Midland Railroad. He was taken to Newark, and consented to accompany the constable to New-Rochelle, where he is wanted to answer a charge of manslaughter, for killing a young man about the same age, named HENRY HIRAM, in a fight on the 28th of July last.

At a meeting of the creditors of MCGHEE and DE RUNCEY, held yesterday afternoon, at the office of Messrs. DERBY, SNOW & PRENTICE, Jersey City, Mr. ALEXANDER WILSON was directed to take out letters of administration immediately, and proceed to collect at once the insurance on the destroyed property. The insurance policy is for $8,300. MCGHEE is supposed to have had a life insurance of $2,000. The Union Bank have seized a horse and wagon as security for about $550 due them.

GEORGE OSTERHAUF has been arrested in Newark on a charge of swindling COLBY & Co., of No. 508 Broadway, New-York. He, it is alleged, obtained goods, worth $350, to sell on commission in Rahway, and, it is charged, reshipped them to Newark, where he immediately sold them, pocketing the proceeds.

FRANK BACON, the rough, who attempted to outrage Mrs. RIKER, whom he was conveying from Bergen to Newark on Monday night last, was committed to the county Jail in Newark yesterday to answer the charge. He is also held upon a charge of bigamy and another of robbery.

A Mr. TOWNSEND, of Hackensack, states that he was robbed by highwaymen, in Weehawken. The robbers stopped him at about 3 o'clock A. M., while he was on his way to New-York with a load of vegetables, and compelled him to surrender a part of the produce to them.

A Republican Club has been organized in Union Hill, with the following board of officers: President, W. S. R. VAUGHAN; Vice-Presidents, Wm. Gavazzi, R. J. Valentine; Secretary, W. F. Trask; Treasurer, J. R. McNeil. The Club numbers about 150 members.

A colored man, named GEORGE MACK, was arrested yesterday afternoon on suspicion of having stolen a pocket-book, containing $78, belonging to PATRICK RUDDEN, of Bank street, Roseville, which the latter left in his stable after paying a bill.

The Newark Common Council will meet to-night, when Mayor RICORD's objections to the Nicolson pavement "job" in South Broad-street will be discussed. It is expected, also, that the Council will select a site for a new city armory.

HENRY HOELM, a boy 11 years of age, has been missing for more than a month from his home in Union Hill. Mrs. HOELM states that there are circumstances which induce her to believe that he has been kidnapped.

Mrs. BEEKMAN, of Clinton-street, Jersey City, made complaint, yesterday, that Constable VAN HOUTEN assaulted her on the 23d inst., fracturing her collar-bone. He will be held to answer the complaint.

The fire-alarm telegraph has been extended to Woodside, a newly-annexed portion of Newark, and two boxes located in Belleville-avenue, one at the corner of Berkley-street, and the other corner of Maple-place.

ANN DORSEY was arrested, yesterday afternoon, for robbing her sister, residing in Marshall-street, Hoboken, of $50 in silver. She was held to answer.

The Newark Board of Health report sixteen cases of small-pox during the month of August.

A new lodge of Good Templars has been organized in Jersey City. It is to be known as Redemption Lodge.

About 5,000 persons are now at the camp-meeting at Denville. The meeting will close today.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—Chief Engineer Thomas William is ordered to the Portsmouth Navy-yard; Chief Engineer Thos. A. Shock, from the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., to the Boston Navy-yard; Chief Engineer Eldridge Lawton, from the Boston Navy-yard, to the Mare Island, California, Navy-yard. The store ship *Relief*, which recently arrived at New-York, from Europe, is ordered to the Washington Navy-yard, to discharge cargo.

[Advertisement.]

The death of MATILDA REIN by a kerosene explosion is another warning to every family to use DENSLOW & BUSH'S SAFETY OIL. Safest and purest in the world.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Abyssinia	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Italy	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Aug. 26	New-York	Havre.
Britannia	Aug. 26	New-York	Glasgow.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Brooklyn*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1½ P. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Weser*, at 12 M.... For France, via Brest, by the *Pereire*, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Magnolia, from Savannah.—Mrs. A. H. Wycke and son, Mrs. Cope, Mrs. Lee, Miss Rankin, T. M. Millett, Sr., H. Lippman, Mrs. E. P. Remington and son, D. G. White, Geo. W. Shoffer, Charles H. Martin, Mrs. E. L. Chapell, Mr. McCall, Mrs. M. McCall, Mrs. R. P. Maurice, J. F. Chapman, D. J. Bochm, J. Purcell, W. Smith, Charles E. Damour.

In steam-ship City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz.—Geo. Oelkers, Adolfo Corsi, E. Corsi, Jno. Snell, J. R. Searjas, Ameritt Eberron Bassett, Jas. Raveling, F. Rivers, A. B. Garcia, J. Gomez Rodrequez, M. Fred. Funon, H. Castellanos.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:19 | Sun sets....6:44 | Moon sets....12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:35 | Gov. Island..3:24 | Hell Gate.....4:46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 24.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Donati, (Br.,) Wright, Liverpool, Busk & Jevons; Stowell, (Br.,) Ward, Cork for orders, Wellington, Kidder & Co.; Koln, (N. G.,) Frank, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Missouri, Edwards, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; City of Bristol, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool, John G. Dale; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Hatteras, Lawrence, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Elizabeth, Cundiff, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Chas. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Industry, Russell, Valparaiso and Anson, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Barks Amphitrite, (Ger.,) Grau, Dantzic, C. Tobias & Co.; Contest, (Br.,) Scott, Rio Janeiro, Pendergast Bros. & Co.

Brigs C J. Adams, McFudden, Portland, Me., Jed Frye & Co.; Neponset, Strout, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Jennie A. Cheney, Arcy, Bangor, Me., H. P. Brown & Co.

Schrs. Prairie Bird, (Br.,) Close, Cornwallis, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Martha M. Heath, Nickerson, Indianola; Kalmar, Lambert, Jacksonville; Saarbuck, Clark, Philadelphia, Warren, Boardman & Co.; Hannah E. Brown, Sackett, New-Haven, Ferguson & Wood.

Canal-boat Coquette, Barret, Oswego.

Arrived.

Steam-ship New-York, (N. G.,) Von Emster, Bremen Aug. 9, via Southampton 12th, with mdse and 339 passengers to Oelrichs & Co., Aug. 20, lat. 42 28, lon. 52 40, saw brig Adriane & Johanne, (Hol.,) bound East; 21st, lat. 41 58, lon. 57,33, bark Soli deo Gloria, (N. G.,) from London for New-York; same date, &c., a British ship bound West, showing Marryat's fourth pennant, Nos. 2,158.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington Co.

Steam-ship City of Galveston, Eldridge, Galveston Aug. 15, via Key West 18th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Timmerman, Vera Cruz Aug. 13, Progreso Aug. 16, and Havana 19th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. On 21st and 22d, experienced violent gale, commencing at N. W. and after a brief interval of calm, shifting to S. E., with increased force.

Steam-ship Titan, (Br.,) Buchanan, Sidney, C. B., 5 ds., with 1,200 tons coal to International Coal and Railway Co.—vessel to C. B. Swain & Son.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Timmerman, Vera Cruz Aug. 13, via Havana 20th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Bark J. H. McLarren, (of Eastport,) Dyer, Sydney, C. B., 10 ds. with coal to International Coal and Railway Company—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had light S. W. winds throughout the passage.

Bark G. H., (Span.,) De Cauris, Havana 11 ds., in ballast to Lataas & Co.

Bark T. K. Weldon, Colson, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Gossler & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.; had fine weather, with easterly winds, and was 6 ds. north of Hatteras. Left in port brig Scotland, for New-York.

Brig Annie Ingraham, (of Halifax,) Oxner, Tuspan, Mexico, 26 ds., with cedar to Crandall, Berteaux & Co. First part of the passage had fine weather, latter part rough, heavy weather.

Brig Fanny, (of Philadelphia,) Turner, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to master. Had light variable weather. Left in port brig Scotland, just arr. Aug. 16, lat. 29 40, lon. 79 50, spoke ship Sandusky, from New-Orleans, for Liverpool.

Brig Valencia, (of Boston,) Small, Glace Bay, 11 ds. with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had moderate weather with much fog.

Brig Signal, (of St. John, N. B.,) Saunders, Smyrna 58 ds., via Gibraltar 40 ds., with mdse. to Hodges & Finotti—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co. Took the middle passage, and had strong westerly gales from lon. 45.

Brig Milly, (N. G.,) Knuth, Dublin 50 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage and had westerly winds to the Banks; was 17 ds from thence, with light easterly winds and calms.

Brig Allston, Lee, Rondout, for Bangor.

Schr. Gertrude Howe, (of Boston,) Smith, Bonaire, Hon., 15 ds., with cocoa-nuts to master. Had heavy N. E. gales for 6 ds.; Aug. 17, lat. 28 17, lon. 79 28, spoke bark R. A. Allen bound N., with loss of maintopgallant-mast and all sails.

Schr. Altoona, —, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Baltimore, Larder, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Reindeer, Stand, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Adams, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Roach, Harris, Nantucket, with fish to Benj. West.

Schr. Sarah Wood, Hickman, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. S. W. P. Simmons, Williams, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Crammer, Edwards, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Annie Murchie, Fenell, Philadelphia, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Ocean Belle, Coffin, Philadelphia, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Hiram Tucker, Curtis, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Storm Petrel, Lynch, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Cloud, Fergurson, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Horizon, Newman, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Roanoke, Cook, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Cordelia, Rogers, Elizabethporth, for New-Haven.

Schr. Nellie, Carroll, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ocean Traveler, Jones, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Enterprise, Fisher, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. P. H. Heaton, Mathews, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Shamrock, Bradley, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Lady Emma, Shaw, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. M. X. L. Merriman, Merriman, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. S. A. Crabtree, Smith, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. A. Miliken, Davis, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Eliza Staples, Staples, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Laura Robinson, Hart, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Geo. Gillum, Hall, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. James English, Strong, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. White Rock, Johnson, Port Johnson, for Salem.

Schr. Charles Reynolds, Allen, Rondout, for Taunton.

Schr. Commerce, Tyler, Elizabethport, for Mystic.
Schr. Vulcan, Green, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Liberty, Lynch, Elizabethport, for Hartford.
Schr. Hunter, Crane, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Sarah, Clark, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Ontario, Barber, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Breeze, Petersen, Port Johnson, for Norwalk.
Schr. Monica, Wilson, Elizabethport, for Bangor.
Schr. Henrietta, Evans, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. Ney, Chase, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Empress, Hall, Port Johnson, for Portland.
Schr. Jane, Gorham, Port Johnson, for Norwalk.
Schr. Caspian, Steward, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. Belle, Brady, Elizabethport, for Hartford.
Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Snow, Rondout, for Mystic.
Schr. Zicavo, Morris, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Clara, Jones, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Elvira, Hulse, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. Viola, Robinson, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, Fall River.
Schr. Nellie Ann, Mapes, Boston, for Bangor.
Schr. C. A. Hayden, Harris, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Judge Runyon, Lewis, New-Haven.
Schr. I. N. Seymour, Horton, Providence.
Schr. Niagara, Howard, Boston, for Lynn.
Schr. Justice, Taylor, Boston, for Norwich.
Schr. A. T. Minor, Hill, Providence.
Schr. Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Kohn, for Bremen; Missouri, for Havana; General Barnes, for Savannah; Albemarle, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Arr. steamer Glaucura, from New-York; barks Mary Edson, from Archangel; Highland Mary, from London.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 22.—Arr. bark Kate Williams, from Boston; schr. Mataoka, from Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 24.—Passed in for Norfolk, steamer Peruvian, from Halifax.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 24.—The Spanish bark reported yesterday as towed in by the steam-ship Montgomery was the America, Capt. Santamora, from Havana, for New-York, in ballast.

Arr. schrs. Mary Collins, from Bath; M. S. Mosely, from Boston.

Sld. steam-ships Rapidan, for New-York; America, Baltimore; schr. Somerset, for Nassau.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 22.—Arr. schrs. Helen, J. Holway, Philadelphia, for Boston; Owallo, Elizabethport, for Boston; C. H. Kelly, New-York, for Newburyport. Sld. schrs. St. Elmo and Kate Grant.

The schr. Prairie Bird, from St. John, for Mott Haven, went ashore on the Hedge Fence on the night of the 22d, but came off today without damage and proceeded.

Aug. 24—A. M.—Arr. brig Charles Miller, Georgetown, N. C., for Bath; schrs. Sallie B, Emily & Jenny, Alaska and Mary D. Ireland, Philadelphia, for Boston; Fannie & Edith, Rondout, for do.; Wm. Wiler, Philadelphia, for Quincy Point; Addie P. Stimpson, do., for Eastport; Hesperus, Hoboken, for Salem; Geo. A. Pierce, New-York, for do.; Winslow Morse, do., for Augusta; Quoddy, Bangor, for Philadelphia.

Sld., all the vessels before reported, excepting brig Charles Miller and schr. Sallie B.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Cunard steam-ship Tarifa, Capt. Murphy, from Boston, arr. at Queenstown yesterday, and proceeded for Liverpool.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
HAVE COMMENCED TO RECEIVE FROM THEIR FACTORY THE
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MANSARD ROOFING.

The attention of architects, builders, and property-owners is called to our new Patent Fire-Proof Mansard Roofing. Samples may be seen at our office, and also on the Mutual Life Insurance Company's Building, corner Broadway and Liberty-st., and the Turner Building, corner Nassau, Cedar and Pine sts., where it is now being put up. We confidently recommend it as possessing very great advantages over any and every kind in use.

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Physician for Lung and Throat Diseases, Asthma and Catarrh. Also, chronic diseases and all humors, which he never fails to cure. Can be consulted daily at his office, No. 106 East 15th-st., New-York City, or by letter. He can tell you at once whether he can cure you or not. Examination and advice free to all. Cut this out for reference.

IRISH VERSUS INDIAN.—GRAND LACROSSE MATCH AND FOOT-RACES.—The Shamrocks of Montreal, Champion Whites, and the Caughnawaga Indians Champion Reds, will play on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, on the Capitoline Base-ball Grounds, for the championship of the world. Gates open at 2 P. M. Pools sold on the ground by P. Johnston. Admission, 50 cents.